The New-York Times.

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THE WALTON AND MATTHEWS MURDER.

The Inquest Continued---No Further Clue to the Murderer.

Testimony of Mary Ann Davis, Officer Munroe, Wm. M. Betts, John A. Lynch, George S. Devaucene, Edwin Jefferd, John E. Costigan, Mr. and Mrs. Slade, Drs. Penguet and Beach.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION OF THE BODIES.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of the Walton and Matthews murders was continued yesterday, in the Sing-sing House of Correction, commencing at a quarter to ten, and closing at a quarter to five, with an intermission of half an hour. An audience of about fifty persons was in attendance, but, owing to the indistinct tone in which the examination was carried on, neither jurors nor reporters heard more than half the testimony. Such as came to the ears of our reporters is given below.

TESTIMONY OF MARY ANN DAVIS.

Mary Ann Davis was sworn, and testified as follows:

Question—On Saturday evening, the 30th of June, where were you? *Answer*—At No. 34 East Sixteenth-street.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I am cook at that place.

Q.—Where were you? A.—In the house.

Q.—State what occurred? A.—I had retired to bed; between the hours of eleven and twelve I was awakened by the cry of the word "Thief;" I was in bed at the time; I had gone to bed between nine and ten; I heard the cry while I was still in bed.

Q.—What did you do? A.—I got up and came down to the second story, and before I reached the second story I heard the report of a pistol, which appeared to be quite near; I then went and threw open the window of the second story front window, and saw a man running towards Irving-place, calling "Watch" and "Stop thief," or "Watch" and "Police;" he was on the north side of Irving-place and Sixteenth-street; he advanced to the middle of the block, and got into an area; he ran and got into the area on the opposite side of the street—No. 37—on the north side; I live on the south side, No. 34.

Q.—What then? A.—I remained some time at the window—I cannot specify the time I staid there—to see whether he would be safe; I was anxious for him lest the parties should not catch him; I presumed some one was after him to kill him; there were parties passed at the time; I tried to conceal him by keeping quiet.

Q.—How many? A.—I don't know, Sir; I was so excited for him that I cannot tell; think there were three or four, more or less, running or walking quickly; I think the head one was running as if in pursuit of him—walking very fast, or running, I can scarcely remember; they went towards Fourth-avenue; they came from the same direction and on the same side of the way; it was a bright, moonlight night, and I had an opportunity of seeing.

Q.—Did you see them pass the area where the man was concealed, and walk towards Fourth-avenue? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you tell whether the man went over the fence into the area, or through the gate? A.—Over the fence, Sir; the fence is smooth; there are no spikes.

Q.—Well? Witness—I then remained at the window and saw him come out of the area; I cannot particularly recollect the time, how long he staid there; I watched to see him come out, and watched that he got safe away.

Q.—In which way did he go after he came out? A.—Towards Fourth-avenue, Sir; I lost sight of him as he turned round the corner—Fourth-street, going in that direction.

Q.—Did he run or walk? A.—Walked very quickly, but he did not run.

Q.—What then? A.—I listened a moment or two to see whether he came in contact with those persons whom I presumed were after him to kill him. All appeared perfectly quiet, except that I heard the approach of a rail-car, I do not know from what direction.

Q.—A Fourth-avenue car? A.—Yes, Sir; that is all, Sir; I closed the windows, and went up stairs to bed, and did not know of the murder until next morning.

Q.—Did you observe what kind of clothes the man were? A.—They were light clothes, Sir.

Q.—Do you think you would know the clothes? A.—I looked particularly for him, and for his safety, not that I expected it would be called in question again; I observed him particularly, but only that I wanted him to get away safely.

Q.—Did you see him cross over to the south side of the street? A.—I did not see him cross, Sir.

(Jefferd's two coats exhibited.)

Q.—Which one of these coats looks most like the color of that worn by the man? A.—I think the linen coat is the most like it, but I think it was lighter than that.

Coroner Jackman, (to Charles Jefferd)—Suppose you put on that coat, Sir?

Jefferd—Which one, Sir?

The Coroner—The linen one.

Jefferd—Over the one I have on, Sir?

The Coroner—Yes, Sir. Please put on your hat.

The Witness—I think the coat looked lighter; the coat may be the same and soiled, but I think it looked lighter than that, Sir.

(NOTE.—It will be recollected that the German who saw the first shot fired said that the murderer's coat was darker than the darkest of Jefferd's exhibited, while this witness thinks the man who concealed himself in the area had a coat lighter than Jefferd's lightest.)

Q.—How about the height of the person? A.—I think the young man might have been a little taller.

Q.—It was a young man, then? A.—Yes, Sir, it was a young man; I knew that by the way he went over the fence, and the way he walked.

Q.—Do you think this is the same person? A.—His side-face looks like him as he came over the fence; that was about the age of the young man that I saw; it was across the street; I was altogether excited for his safety, and cannot tell exactly; his side-face is very like the person I saw; I was so excited for his safety that I cannot say whether this is the man.

Q.—Did you see any pistol in his hand? A.—No, Sir; I saw nothing; I did not see him throw anything away.

A Juror—The hat that he had on—was that like the one worn by this man? (a Panama.) A.—The hat was very light; I cannot tell whether it was straw or light felt; it was very light, with a black band.

Q.—Did you see any person come up and speak to him—a policeman—while he was in the area? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—If anything had been thrown over the fence there you would have seen it? A.—I think I would, Sir? I would have seen it, because it was light on the side that he was, and dark on the side that I was.

Q.—Suppose he had been as far off as that corner, would you have seen it? A.—I think not, Sir, though I was looking at him all the time.

The Coroner (to Charles Jefferd)—Jefferd, please stand up, your side face to the witness. (To the witness.) Does that look like the man you saw in the area? A.—That is very like the young man; I remember seeing the hair down his neck; he was differently dressed, that makes a difference.

Q.—You have said that he wore a very light hat, straw or felt? A.—Yes, Sir.

A Juror—Let Charles Jefferd put on that coat, and stand side face to the witness.

Charles Jefferd—The linen one?

Juror—Yes, Sir.

Jefferd—Where is it?

[An officer brought the coat and Jefferd put it on.]

Juror—(to witness)—You say that no person spoke to him while he was there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear another pistol explosion while he was in that area? A.—No, Sir; I did not hear any—only the first one.

Juror—(to Jefferd)—Put on the hat.

Witness—(looking at Jefferd)—That is very like the dress, but the coat was clean and smooth.

Coroner—(to Jefferd)—Please put on the other one, (the one partially recognized by the German.)

Witness—That is not the coat, Sir.

Q.—The linen one resembles it the most? A.—Yes, Sir; the reflection of the moon may have made it look lighter; it seems to me that it looked lighter.

Q.—Are you confident that while the man was in the area no one spoke to him? A.—I did not see any one.

Q.—Could you observe? A.—I could, Sir, because I followed him with my eyes.

Q.—How many houses from the corner is your house? A.—The second house after the one that faces on the avenue.

Q.—(By a Juror)—Can you tell about how many minutes he was concealed there? A.—I cannot tell, Sir; I think the witness next door could tell better; I was so carried away with fears for his safety that I do not know; I think the Governor's girl can give better evidence than me.

Q.—Is she in Court? A.—No, Sir; I think she is away with the Governor, but has been telegraphed for.

The Juror—Can you tell whether it was a quarter of an hour or not? A.—I do not think it was that long, Sir; the Governor's girl did not tell me about it; it was one of the servants that told me that the other girl had seen a man in the area; it was an ordinary conversation; if I had thought it was murder I would have taken pains to discover the murderer; I thought it was a street fight, and that he had concealed himself.

Q.—What Governor do you allude to? A.—Governor Bradish; I noticed that the young man had no whiskers; if he had gone over and taken the Fourth-avenue car, I should have seen him if he had not passed the corner.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER MUNROE.

Officer *Munroe* was sworn, and testified as follows: I am attached to the Metropolitan Police, in the Eighteenth Ward; I first heard of the murder shortly after its occurrence, on the night of the 29th of June; I was in Third-avenue, near Twentieth-street; I found a pistol the next day; my attention was called to it lying in the yard of the house on the northeast corner of Sixteenth-street and Union-place; (pistol identified,) there were two barrels discharged and three caps on; the pistol lay in the yard in the rear of the house; there is quite a high fence, and the pistol lay in the grass six or eight feet from the fence; I took it up and carried it immediately to Capt. Benson; I think a man would have to stand about one hundred and twenty feet from the corner to throw the pistol over the fence to where it was; all the persons I heard speak of the murderer said he wore light clothes.

TESTIMONY OF WM. M. BETTS.

Wm. M. Betts, of Cutchogue, L. I., was the next witness, and testified as follows: I know Charles Jefferd; about two or three years ago he came to my house; have not been acquainted with him ever since; saw him about three or four weeks ago, at my house in Cutchogue; he left on Saturday previous to the 29th of June, and returned again on Monday, and stayed till Thursday, the 28th; he said he was going to New-York to spend the "Fourth," and was coming back, and going to Delaware, and some other place he mentioned; I came to New-York with him on the 28th; we crossed the South Ferry, and I left him near Bowling-green.

Q.—When did you see him next? A.—I saw him next on Monday afternoon, the 2d of July, about three o'clock, a little while before the cars started, at the Union House in Brooklyn, sitting in the bar-room; I met him by accident; had no appointment with him.

Q.—What took place then? A.—I went in the bar-room where he sat, and said to him, "Well, Jefferds, here you are, are you." "Yes," said he, "I want to see you for a moment; come up to my room." I went up to his room, and he pulled a newspaper out of his pocket, and said, "Oh! look here." He said he was accused of shooting his father-in-law, I think he said, showing the article that was in the papers. He read the article to me, and it seems to me he showed me a letter which he had written in the letter for the Coroner to come down and get a carriage and take him away, as he wished to give himself up, and did not wish to be lugged through the streets; he asked me for my opinion, as to what he had best do; I told him by all means to give himself up, and that, as soon as possible; he told me he would do so; he did not say he would go immediately that afternoon, but, from what he said to me I understood that he intended to go; he requested that I should stay there and go with him; he did not like to be lugged along the street with a mob after him and that if I would stay he would go with me; I could not stay, as I had an aged mother on the cars. I went off on the cars as far as East New-York, when I got off the train and came back to the Union House for the purpose of going with him. I found Jefferd sitting in the same place where I had left him. I told him I had come back for the purpose of going with him, and that if I could get home the next day I would not care. He appeared to be thankful to me for coming back, and wished me to go up with him. We started toward the ferry about five o'clock; went up Broadway and stopped at the Comptroller's office where I had an acquaintance, for the purpose of finding out where Judge Welsh or Osborne lived. Must have got an old directory as I could not find Judge Welsh; we found Judge Osborne, who said he would not do anything about it that evening, but we had better come down to the Tombs the next morning at 8 o'clock. I then left and went to the Hone House and Jefferd stopped at the Lafarge House. I took a note up to Jefferd's mother, and got $20 from her for him. Next morning I went over to the Lafarge House and found Jefferd and then went down to the Tombs where we met Judge Osborne by appointment. I did not even know his family name until after this occurrence of the murder.

Q.—Did he ever state anything on the subject of family difficulties that attracted your attention previous to this? A.—Nothing sir, whatever.

Q.—Did you see Jefferd have a pistol at your house? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he say for or to where he was on the night of the murder? A.—He told me he knew nothing of any murder; I was in the bar-room; I met him by accident; had no appointment with him; I went to see him; he told me he knew nothing of any murder; he was accused of shooting his father-in-law; I saw the article in the papers; he showed me the article; he showed me a letter which he had written to the Coroner.

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Q.—Did you observe what kind of clothes the man were? A.—They were light clothes, Sir.

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(Jefferd's two coats exhibited.)

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Q.—When did you see him next? A.—I saw him next on Monday afternoon, the 2d of July, about three o'clock, a little while before the cars started, at the Union House in Brooklyn, sitting in the bar-room; I met him by accident; had no appointment with him.

Q.—What took place then? A.—I went in the bar-room where he sat, and said to him, "Well, Jefferds, here you are, are you." "Yes," said he, "I want to see you for a moment; come up to my room." I went up to his room, and he pulled a newspaper out of his pocket, and said, "Oh! look here." He said he was accused of shooting his father-in-law, I think he said, showing the article that was in the papers. He read the article to me, and it seems to me he showed me a letter which he had written to the Coroner to come down and get a carriage and take him away, as he wished to give himself up, and did not wish to be lugged through the streets; he asked me for my opinion, as to what he had best do; I told him by all means to give himself up, and that, as soon as possible; he told me he would do so; he did not say he would go immediately that afternoon, but, from what he said to me I understood that he intended to go; he requested that I should stay there and go with him; he did not like to be lugged along the street with a mob after him and that if I would stay he would go with me; I could not stay, as I had an aged mother on the cars. I went off on the cars as far as East New-York, when I got off the train and came back to the Union House for the purpose of going with him. I found Jefferd sitting in the same place where I had left him. I told him I had come back for the purpose of going with him, and that if I could get home the next day I would not care. He appeared to be thankful to me for coming back, and wished me to go up with him. We started toward the ferry about five o'clock; went up Broadway and stopped at the Comptroller's office where I had an acquaintance, for the purpose of finding out where Judge Welsh or Osborne lived. Must have got an old directory as I could not find Judge Welsh; we found Judge Osborne, who said he would not do anything about it that evening, but we had better come down to the Tombs the next morning at 8 o'clock. I then left and went to the Hone House and Jefferd stopped at the Lafarge House. I took a note up to Jefferd's mother, and got $20 from her for him. Next morning I went over to the Lafarge House and found Jefferd and then went down to the Tombs where we met Judge Osborne by appointment. I did not even know his family name until after this occurrence of the murder.

Q.—Did he ever state anything on the subject of family difficulties that attracted your attention previous to this? A.—Nothing sir, whatever.

Q.—Did you see Jefferd have a pistol at your house? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he say for or to where he was on the night of the murder? A.—He told me he knew nothing of any murder; I was in the bar-room; I met him by accident; had no appointment with him; I went to see him; he told me he knew nothing of any murder; he was accused of shooting his father-in-law; I saw the article in the papers; he showed me the article; he showed me a letter which he had written to the Coroner.

Q.—Did he run or walk? A.—Walked very quickly, but he did not run.

Q.—What then? A.—I listened a moment or two to see whether he came in contact with those persons whom I presumed were after him to kill him. All appeared perfectly quiet, except that I heard the approach of a rail-car, I do not know from what direction.

Q.—A Fourth-avenue car? A.—Yes, Sir; that is all, Sir; I closed the windows, and went up stairs to bed, and did not know of the murder until next morning.

Q.—Did you observe what kind of clothes the man were? A.—They were light clothes, Sir.

Q.—Do you think you would know the clothes? A.—I looked particularly for him, and for his safety, not that I expected it would be called in question again; I observed him particularly, but only that I wanted him to get away safely.

Q.—Did you see him cross over to the south side of the street? A.—I did not see him cross, Sir.

(Jefferd's two coats exhibited.)

Q.—Which one of these coats looks most like the color of that worn by the man? A.—I think the linen coat is the most like it, but I think it was lighter than that.

Coroner Jackman, (to Charles Jefferd)—Suppose you put on that coat, Sir?

Jefferd—Which one, Sir?

The Coroner—The linen one.

Jefferd—Over the one I have on, Sir?

The Coroner—Yes, Sir. Please put on your hat.

The Witness—I think the coat looked lighter; the coat may be the same and soiled, but I think it looked lighter than that, Sir.

(NOTE.—It will be recollected that the German who saw the first shot fired said that the murderer's coat was darker than the darkest of Jefferd's exhibited, while this witness thinks the man who concealed himself in the area had a coat lighter than Jefferd's lightest.)

Q.—How about the height of the person? A.—I think the young man might have been a little taller.

Q.—It was a young man, then? A.—Yes, Sir, it was a young man; I knew that by the way he went over the fence, and the way he walked.

Q.—Do you think this is the same person? A.—His side-face looks like him as he came over the fence; that was about the age of the young man that I saw; it was across the street; I was altogether excited for his safety, and cannot tell exactly; his side-face is very like the person I saw; I was so excited for his safety that I cannot say whether this is the man.

Q.—Did you see any pistol in his hand? A.—No, Sir; I saw nothing; I did not see him throw anything away.

A Juror—The hat that he had on—was that like the one worn by this man? (a Panama.) A.—The hat was very light; I cannot tell whether it was straw or light felt; it was very light, with a black band.

Q.—Did you see any person come up and speak to him—a policeman—while he was in the area? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—If anything had been thrown over the fence there you would have seen it? A.—I think I would, Sir? I would have seen it, because it was light on the side that he was, and dark on the side that I was.

Q.—Suppose he had been as far off as that corner, would you have seen it? A.—I think not, Sir, though I was looking at him all the time.

The Coroner (to Charles Jefferd)—Jefferd, please stand up, your side face to the witness. (To the witness.) Does that look like the man you saw in the area? A.—That is very like the young man; I remember seeing the hair down his neck; he was differently dressed, that makes a difference.

Q.—You have said that he wore a very light hat, straw or felt? A.—Yes, Sir.

A Juror—Let Charles Jefferd put on that coat, and stand side face to the witness.

Charles Jefferd—The linen one?

Juror—Yes, Sir.

Jefferd—Where is it?

[An officer brought the coat and Jefferd put it on.]

Juror—(to witness)—You say that no person spoke to him while he was there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear another pistol explosion while he was in that area? A.—No, Sir; I did not hear any—only the first one.

Juror—(to Jefferd)—Put on the hat.

Witness—(looking at Jefferd)—That is very like the dress, but the coat was clean and smooth.

Coroner—(to Jefferd)—Please put on the other one, (the one partially recognized by the German.)

Witness—That is not the coat, Sir.

Q.—The linen one resembles it the most? A.—Yes, Sir; the reflection of the moon may have made it look lighter; it seems to me that it looked lighter.

Q.—Are you confident that while the man was in the area no one spoke to him? A.—I did not see any one.

Q.—Could you observe? A.—I could, Sir, because I followed him with my eyes.

Q.—How many houses from the corner is your house? A.—The second house after the one that faces on the avenue.

Q.—(By a Juror)—Can you tell about how many minutes he was concealed there? A.—I cannot tell, Sir; I think the witness next door could tell better; I was so carried away with fears for his safety that I do not know; I think the Governor's girl can give better evidence than me.

Q.—Is she in Court? A.—No, Sir; I think she is away with the Governor, but has been telegraphed for.

The Juror—Can you tell whether it was a quarter of an hour or not? A.—I do not think it was that long, Sir; the Governor's girl did not tell me about it; it was one of the servants that told me that the other girl had seen a man in the area; it was an ordinary conversation; if I had thought it was murder I would have taken pains to discover the murderer; I thought it was a street fight, and that he had concealed himself.

Q.—What Governor do you allude to? A.—Governor Bradish; I noticed that the young man had no whiskers; if he had gone over and taken the Fourth-avenue car, I should have seen him if he had not passed the corner.

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THE TOTAL SOLAR ECLIPSE.

Time of its Occurrence—Track of the Moon's Shadow—Points of Observation—Work of the Astronomers—Method of Calculation, &c.

By the time this journal reaches this morning's breakfast-table—at 7 h. 10 m. 21.3 sec., A. M., from the longitude of the TIMES Office, (to be astronomically precise)—the great solar eclipse long foretold in the prophecy of mathematics, will have begun for us. We do not, in these latitudes indeed, come under the line of total obscuration—the great cone of shadow which the moon projects behind her on the whirling earth, sweeps across our upper latitudes, from the mouth of the Columbia River, in Washington Territory, to Cape Chidley, in Labrador, in a black belt seventy miles wide, traveling at the speed of 1,850 miles an hour, or four times the velocity of a cannon-ball! New-York falls under the line of "*six digits eclipsed*," and under this line, precisely the *northern half of the sun* will be obscured.

Thus, though the skyey influences do not favor us with the magnificent spectacle of a total eclipse the phenomenon is nevertheless invested with a high popular as well as a profound scientific interest, and all over the country hundreds of thousands of amateur astronomers, equipped for the occasion with smoked glasses, will make their first essay in astronomical observation. At 10 minutes past 7 in this City, the moon first comes in contact with the upper limb of the sun, passing down over the sun's northern half towards the horizon, the partial obscuration ending at 11 minutes past 9, after a duration of *two hours and one minute*.

TRACK OF THE MOON'S SHADOW.

But it is on the line of centrality, of course, that the chief interest centres. The *umbra*, or total dark shadow of the moon, first comes in contact with the earth in the Pacific Ocean, one hundred miles west of Oregon, directly west of Oregon City, and a little to the southwest of the mouth of the Columbia River: it then passes in a northeasterly direction over British America to Hudson's Bay, near Fort York, at the mouth of Nelson's River, crossing Hudson's Bay and Labrador to Cape Chidley, which will be the most favorable position on the continent for observing the total eclipse. It then enters the Atlantic Ocean, passing due east until nearly south of Cape Farewell, the southern cape of Greenland, where the sun will be totally eclipsed at noon of that place. Thence it takes a curved line towards the southeast, passing over the north of Spain, the Mediterranean Sea, Algiers, Tripoli, Fezzan, the southwestern corner of Egypt into Nubia, where it will leave the earth near the Red Sea, a little before the setting of the sun at that place.

According to the tables of Professor HANSEN, the duration of the central eclipse of to-day, from the instant of its coming upon the earth, at sunrise, at a point in the North Pacific Ocean about two degrees west-south-west of Cape Disappointment, Washington Territory, to that of its leaving the earth at sunset, near Massonah, in Abyssinia, on the Red Sea, will be 2 h. 56 m. 17.6 s., of which the centre of the Moon's shadow occupies 51 *seconds* in crossing Washington Territory, and about 34½ *minutes* in crossing British North America and Hudson's Bay; it will be about 86 minutes in passing over the North Atlantic and the Bay of Biscay, 10 minutes in crossing Spain, 8 minutes the Mediterranean and the island of Ivica, and about 36½ minutes in traveling over Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, Nubia and Abyssinia.

The eclipse is total soon after sunrise in several villages in Oregon and Washington Territory, but not elsewhere in the United States. At Olympia, the capital of Washington Territory, in lat. 47 deg. 3 m., long. 122 deg. 55 m., the duration of totality is 1 m. 52.6 s., or about one-half its duration when the eclipse is central in the North of Spain, and less than half when the moon is yet nearer the meridian of the place. Thus, under the most favorable circumstances, the celestial marvel only lasts three minutes—only three precious minutes for the solution of so many vast and complicated problems! The Astronomers may well be busy.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE OBSERVATION.

The outfits for the observation of the total eclipse of to-day have been made on the most generous scale. Even the Viceroy of Egypt gave orders some months since, that a scientific expedition be organized to make observations on the line of totality in Africa. Our own Government has not been behind the European Powers in generosity, and two expeditions have been sent in Coast-Survey vessels to the northern latitudes—the one to Washington Territory, which sailed some two months since, under the care of Lieut. J. M. GILLIES, of the United States Navy; the other to Cape Chidley, Labrador, which started about two weeks ago, under charge of Professor PECK.

A healthful emulation to aid the great astronomical enterprise has also characterized the European Governments. Spain being the only European country under the track of the lunar shadow, Don ZAVIER E ISTURIZ, Spanish Secretary of Legation, writes in high diplomatic fashion to Lord JOHN RUSSELL that:

"With the object of enabling foreign astronomers to study with facility in Spain the total eclipse, her (Spanish) Majesty's Government has determined that all of them shall be allowed to bring into the kingdom free of import duties the apparatus or instruments they desire to have. Instructions have been given to the Governors of those provinces in which the phenomena will be most remarkable, that they afford to the said astronomers all the coöperation and assistance in their power to carry their observations into effect. The Rectors, also, of the Universities of Valladolid, Barcelona, Saragossa, &c., have been directed to appoint each of them a Professor of the Faculty of Exact Sciences, who shall furnish astronomers and scientific commissions with whatever information they may want in reference to the best means of carrying their observations into effect."

European observers promptly responded to this generous offer. Indeed, so large was the number of English astronomers and amateurs desirous of going to Spain, and so bulky their collected parcels of apparatus, that to facilitate their operations, the Admiralty was compelled to equip two steamers to convey the scientific party to Bilbao and Santander!

THE ASTRONOMERS AND THEIR WORK.

From the far north of Europe—from Pulkowa, from Stockholm, from Berlin, from Munich, from Edinburgh, from Paris, the star-watchers, earnest in the cause of science, have long ere this time reached the Peninsula. Prof. AIRY, Astronomer Royal of England, has gone, accompanied by OTTO STRUVE, the illustrious Russian Astronomer, and M. VINNECKE, of Berlin—having chosen Reynosa for their station. It is tacitly understood between Messieurs AIRY and STRUVE that the former is to use all his endeavor to determine exactly the angular position of the red protuberances on the portions of the limb of the moon sensibly parallel to the apparent movement of the moon on the sun; while the latter will bend all his energies to measure the height of these same protuberances. Opinion is not yet unanimous as to the nature and situation of these protuberances: some observers think they belong to the sun, some to the moon; while others, among whom is LAMONT, of Munich, consider them nothing more than clouds in our own atmosphere.

The method Mr. AIRY proposes to employ for measuring the angular positions is as follows—from the known focal length of the telescope and from the moon's known diameter he will deduce the linear diameter of our satellite. Four threads, or four lines, drawn on glass, will be placed in the field of vision in such a manner as exactly to take in the image previously determined; by means of these threads, and by an ordinary rack motion, he thinks he will be able rapidly to bring the moon's image to occupy a precisely defined position in the field. Each of the four circumscribed threads will have its parallel thread situated at the distance of one minute for the estimate of heights. Twelve threads radiating from the centre, and separated by equal angles of fifteen degrees, will complete this species of micrometer; the four threads parallel to the sides of the circumscribed square will have a little larger diameter. Mr. AIRY sometime ago renounced mounting the telescope parallactically, contenting himself with the altazimuthal movement, and assuring himself as to the verticality of the axis by means of a spirit level. We may add that it results from the calculations of Mr. HIND, that towards the middle of the eclipse the moon will move over the solar disk on a line inclined about sixteen degrees to the horizon.

Mr. CARRINGTON and his staff have their station at Santander, and devote themselves to the photographing of the phenomena from first to last, in which they are to use the large telescope employed at Kew to photograph the sun-spots, making every effort to obtain good photographs of the moon, and, if possible, even of the red protuberances.

The French mission—a small army in itself—has chosen for its station Moncayo, so famed for its eternal serenity; and here and at various other points along the moon's central track in Spain, Italian, German, Danish, Spanish, and Sicilian observing parties—among them POEY, of Havana, Messieurs PETIT, D'ABBADIE, and VOLZ, LAMONT, of Munich, and the Rev. Father SECCHI, of Rome—are at their stations, eager and alert.

Our own astronomers have doubtless had many inevitable sacrifices to undergo amid the dense forests and inhospitable skies of those upper latitudes; but their glory will be proportioned to their toil; and as a similar subdivision of labor has been made as in the English and French staffs—some observing one class of phenomena, another observing another class, while a third party devote themselves to the delicate task of photography—we may confidently hope that the results when combined, will greatly enlarge and rectify our knowledge of this most impressive of all celestial phenomena.

HISTORY OF TO-DAY'S ECLIPSE.

Total eclipses of the sun are very rare, very remarkable, and therefore very startling phenomena. That they are necessarily rare we may readily see by considering how small is the shadow which the moon projects on the earth, so that only under circumstances of the most favorable nature can any portion of the earth pass through it. Indeed a total eclipse of the sun depends upon the concurrence of so many circumstances, that an opportunity of observing a phenomenon of this nature seldom occurs to the astronomer, who may pass his whole life without enjoying the gratification of witnessing so important a spectacle; so that it is quite natural that intense interest should have been excited at the approach of the eclipse of to-day.

HALLEY, in a paper on the total eclipse of the sun which happened at London on the 3d of May, 1715, has remarked that there had not previously occurred a total solar eclipse which was visible in that city, since the 20th of March, 1140—that is for a period of 575 years. In 1724 there was a total eclipse visible at Paris; but from these years to 1900, or during nearly two centuries, the shadow of the moon neither has passed nor will pass over either of these cities!

The first appearance of the eclipse of to-day, since the creation of the world, (*i. e.* in the scheme of Hebrew chronology,) was in the year A. D. 958, Dec. 8, old style, at 10 o'clock 50 minutes, forenoon, when the moon's penumbra just came in contact with the earth at the south pole. Its next appearance will be in 1878, July 29, at 3 o'clock 23 minutes, in the morning, invisible in the United States, and it will continue to appear every nineteenth year until April 25, 2274, when the moon's shadow will just touch the earth at the north pole, which will be its seventy-sixth periodical and last appearance on our terrestrial stage, when it will go into the long retirement of 12,492 years, after which period it will again make its *début*, and again go through its *rôle* with the same dignity and precision.

The only occasion on record when the present eclipse was visible in this latitude was on the 16th of June, 1806, when the centre of the moon's shadow passed over the States of New-York and Massachusetts, in the line of Albany to Boston. Probably no eclipse that has happened since the settlement of the country caused as much excitement as this, and even now it is frequently alluded to by the fortunate spectators of the phenomenon. Indeed it took place under a rare coincidence of favorable circumstances. The day was cloudless; the total obscuration occurred near noon, when the augmentation of the moon's diameter for its altitude is the greatest, and its *apparent* motion from the sun in longitude the slowest, and also at a time when the sun was about at its greatest distance from the earth. The duration of the total eclipse was therefore very long, and nearly as long as it can be. At Albany and Boston it was almost 5 minutes, and 4 minutes 48 seconds at Salem, Mass., where the eclipse was carefully observed by the late Dr. BOWDITCH, the illustrious translator of LAPLACE'S *Mécanique Celeste.*

METHOD OF CALCULATING ECLIPSES.

The scientific prediction of eclipses began in the immortal school of Alexandria, and its degrees of precision to the hour, then to the minute, then to the second, faithfully represent the great historical phases of the gradual perfecting of celestial geometry. By the application of Kepler's Laws we may assign to every body within the solar system its precise position in all time past and all time to come; and thence, again, exhibit all the secondary phenomena, past and future, which must result from such relative positions. The calculations, however, are extremely complex, and if we seek to predict the character of the eclipse over the whole hemisphere the complication thus introduced is enormous.

One of the most interesting applications of the power of determining eclipses, is its employment in fixing the dates of cotemporary events, and thereby rescuing history, in many instances, from the confusion usually incident to a remote antiquity. It is thus that phenomena, which, at the time of their apparition, were regarded as the mysterious heralds of some impending calamity in the moral world, and which would have been allowed to pass unnoticed, had it not been for the terror which they inspired, have become subservient in establishing events in remote antiquity, otherwise hopelessly beyond possibility of chronologic fixation. When BAILY, in 1811, fixed the date of a battle between the Medes and Lydians, mentioned in Herodotus—during which a solar eclipse is recorded to have taken place—fixed it beyond all possibility of doubt at B. C. 610, 30th September—he performed an intellectual feat which certainly was in itself intrinsic poetry.

This power of *prevision*—which is the ultimate aim of all science—depends of course on the fact that celestial phenomena are subjected to invariable laws. Chance and caprice can make no interference here—have no power to disturb their absolute serenity. That the human intellect can thus rise to the lofty height of the apprehension of these celestial sublimities, is simply a matter for adoring wonder: and there are no fitter words than those which fell from the lips of the illustrious KEPLER, at the time when one of the chief laws employed in the calculation of eclipses burst on his enraptured vision: "Father of the World! What moved thee thus to exalt a poor weak creature of earth so high that he stands in light a far-ruling king, almost a god, *for he thinks Thy thoughts after Thee!*"

HARDEN'S CONFESSION.—The confession of HARDEN will be published this week. The writer commences with his childhood, and goes on to give a description of his life until he began to teach school at or near Blairstown, his manner of life while teaching, his appointment as colporteur, his license to preach, describes the people among whom he was thrown and the influences surrounding him, tells of his success as a preacher, gives a sketch of his first acquaintance with the Dorland family, describes his courtship and marriage, tells how, where and why he poisoned his wife, gives his flight, travels, arrest, &c. A number of essays of his own and letters to friends while he was in prison will be published with the confession, and the whole will make a work of from fifty to seventy-five pages. HARDEN'S father, who will publish the work, has employed a few general agents for its sale.—*Trenton Gazette, July 17.*

GOSSIP FROM ITALY.

Social Life—Peculiarities of the Country and of the People—Reminiscences of the Battle of Curtatone, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEGHORN, May, 1860.

I am living on the seashore in the Parish of San Jacopo, about a mile outside of the Porta at Mar. My landlord, a fine, sturdy old Magnus Troil of a fellow, a *quasi* foreigner, is one of those who have the discrimination to know what may be turned to profit, and the enterprise to follow out the promptings of their genius. He came, many years ago, from Sicily, saw the capabilities of this place, bought a piece of barren seashore, put up his bathing houses, built an enormous house or *villa* (*sit venia verbo,*) but looking as much like a hospital or house of correction, for all the architectural effect displayed in it,—and has the gratification to find his dozen suites of apartments always let before any others, and at higher prices. He is always to be seen toward the close of the afternoon at his door, with his pipe and amber beads—sometimes in company with his two daughters, (Minna and Brenda I would call them, but unfortunately both are true Italian brunettes,) sometimes with his cronies from town, who walk over to their *conversaziones* as regularly as every fine day comes round, and talk over and over the same well-worn themes. Indeed, were they anything short of clockwork in this regularity of attendance, they would be no true Tuscans. The *lingua Toscana* never rests. If there be any one characteristic that separates the northern and southern races more decidedly than another, it is the use of this member. While we keep up an endless thinking, the Italians wreak their thoughts in expression almost before they are thoughts. Whether at the *café*, the barber's, the apothecary's, the theatre, or the numerous *conversaziones* which have their appointed time and place during the 24 hours, it is talk, talk, talk. They admit this, and defend it too. Man, they say, is made for society. Solitude is an abnormal state, only to be excused by necessity, and they attribute the frequent cases of insanity and suicide among the English race to their comparatively solitary habits.

But this by the way. The *conversazione* is formed. The members have, one by one, dropped in, and sit on the door step, or form a semi-circle about it with their chairs. Old Magnus surveys the beautiful scene before him with a calm complacency; and well he may. The sun has just gone down to the right of the little Island of Gorgona. Next comes Capraia, the favorite resort of those long-probosciscd bees now getting domesticated in America. These islands still keep their old places, in spite of DANTE'S appeal to them to dam up the mouth of the Arno and drown every soul in Pisa, in revenge for the death of Count UGOLINO and his sons:

"Ahi Pisa, vituperio delle genti
Del bel paese là dove 'l sì suona!
Poi che i vicini a te punir son lenti,
Movansi la Capraia e la Gorgona
E faccian siepe ad Arno in su la foce,
Sì ch' egli anneghi in te ogni persona."

Further back and to the left are Corsica and Elba, the Alpha and Omega (or rather Psi) of the great wonder of our country. Monte Nero, finishes the panorama, its brown soil reflecting and giving a deeper glow to the sun's yellow rays, and the panes of its world-renowned shrine glancing and twinkling in the light, as if illumined by a thousand tapers. At the extreme right the picture is shut in by the cold masses of the Carrara Apennines. Across the road is the little promontory of bath houses, crowded by a gay multitude, and every instant some dashing equipage rolls along the beautiful *chaussée*, on its return to town from the *passagiata* to Ardenza. Well may our host look complacently on the scene and congratulate himself on his choice. But he is not satisfied with the dumb language of facts. No stranger can approach our Ancient Mariner without listening to his tale of the wondrous cures wrought in this modern Siloam. To adopt his creed, (and no one who looks into his broad, honest face can doubt for a moment that he is sincere in his belief,) one has but to come here and bid farewell to sickness, old age and all the flesh's legacies. Here the water is salter, the air purer than at any other spot on the coast. The Summers are cooler, the Winters warmer, the mosquitoes nowhere. Even his rain-water cistern he boasts of as surpassing all other wells. These are of the earth earthy, but his is of heavenly birth—"*Viene dal Cielo!*" Admitting this fact, I cite the heavenly manna, which was spoiled by keeping over its appointed day, and argue that his water was one thing in the clouds, and quite another after washing his broad roof and stagnating in his cistern over the lees of years. One can easily imagine his annoyance when providing his army of beds with mosquito curtains! This he has done most liberally, grudging no defence against these imaginary insects. In the Winter he can with difficulty restrain his impatience at seeing supplies of firewood ordered by his foreign lodgers. But, whatever he and the thermometer may say, there is no place where one feels the cold more than in Italy. It was PETER the Great, I think, who said: "In Russia you *see* the cold, but in Italy you *feel* it." A Russian family, from Siberia, say that, during five years in Irkutsk, they never suffered as during the past Winter in Tuscany! And yet it has been a more than usually mild one. It may be all very well for mercury to put on a bold face, and for water to refuse to harden. There are other influences that go to affect the nerves and muscles of an organized being than those that approximate and sever the particles of dull matter. Snow is seldom, if ever, seen at Leghorn; but, for all that, sentinels have been known, under the influence of a northeast wind, to lie down to their last sleep. Let invalids beware how they come to Italy, trusting to find a tropical climate, and to bask in perpetual Summer. God help the dying man here, far from the comforts of his home!

Among my fellow-lodgers in these large rambling marine barracks, an erect, military-looking man, with the air and habit of command, is always a conspicuous object. This is Gen. DE LANGIER, the Leonidas (though with a better fate) of the little Tuscan band of volunteers at Curtatone. He is the son of a French nobleman, an *émigré* from La Vendée during the first revolution. After a long, active life, embracing many years of hard service, (he served in Spain under NAPOLEON, and was a Captain in the expedition to Russia,) such a spot as this, with the freedom from care and constraint that it offers—its pure air, its stimulating sea breezes—must be *caviare* to the General. He has, in fact, chosen it for his retirement, and here, he says, he means to die. However shocking such an event would be to our host, yet all "men are mortal;" and though the General looks strong and active, he has passed the period assigned by the Psalmist for our sojourn on earth; and San Jacopo himself can't deny the truth of that famous old major proposition, whatever he may avail toward *delaying* the decrees of fate.

The battle of Curtatone was fought not long after the breaking out of the war between Austria and Sardinia, in the Spring of 1848. This opened, as all know, by the insurrection of Milan, the retreat of the Austrian garrison, and CHARLES ALBERT'S declaration of war and pursuit of RADETSKY. I was then at Florence, and remember well the effect produced there by this stirring news. The whole town poured into the streets, and cries of "War with Austria" mingled with those of "Down with the Ministers," for not at once declaring war against the common enemy. The Grand Duke was naturally averse to embarking in a war against his cousin and powerful ally; but, as it seemed to him and his counselors then, there was no course but an acquiescence, or apparent one, in the popular will. The Pope, desirous of gratifying his ambition with the title of Reformer, at no cost to himself, had sown the wind, and the harvest was now ripening for the sickle. Then began the first of that long series of temporizing measures taken by LEOPOLD II., the effect of which was yet more to excite the appetite of the people for what they found they could get only for the asking. On the day above alluded to, the tumult, after a few hours, was quieted by a proclamation posted at all the corners, to the effect that the Grand Duke yielded to the noble *slancio* of his subjects, and that all who wished it might enroll themselves in a volunteer corps. This acted as a complete sedative. A few hundred took advantage of this offer—an amount of wool certainly out of proportion with the previous cry, but, according to Abraham's standard, more than enough to redeem the city, especially when we consider the gallantry afterwards displayed by them. The afternoon was devoted to preparations at the fortress of San Giovanni. The Grand Duke even carried the farce so far as to appear in a cocked hat, and harangue his troops before their departure! In his sleeve he probably said: "We shall be all the quieter here at home without you, and I'll warrant RADETSKY safe from all harm you can do him. If he did say or think this, the event did not prove him a prophet. For it became the duty of this small band (increased by recruits from other parts of Tuscany, then and at a later period, to about 7,000, and backed by some 4,000 of the line,) to make a stand against the main Austrian army, under RADETSKY. Their instructions from CHARLES ALBERT were to delay the Austrians as long as possible, in order to allow the Sardinians to enter Peschiera before RADETSKY could take them in flank. The answer of the gallant DE LANGIER to the messenger was: "We shall be found here to-morrow, either dead or alive." So, at least, says Mr. TROLLOPE, in his late spirited work on Tuscany in '49 and '59. I never like to doubt these sayings, and am the more disposed to credit this, that the General looks quite equal to saying it, and doing it, too. It is true, I talked the battle over with one of the volunteers present, and asked him what answer DE LANGIER returned. He evidently had never heard anything about it, and began to improvise something in the style of LIVY. However, this is only negative evidence, and disproves nothing.

In this connection, as our clergymen say, I'm reminded of an absurd story told by an Englishman of his going over the battle-field of Marengo with a Frenchman, who raved for half an hour over the sublimity of the *mot* attributed to DESSAIX before his death, then changed his tone, shrugged his shoulders, and added: "*Après tout, il n'a rien dit de la sorte, mais il est tombé raide mort!*"

But to return. These young Tuscan volunteers fought in a manner to call forth the praise of the Austrians themselves, and their stubborn resistance actually delayed RADETZKY, and enabled the King to effect his purpose. This was the battle of Curtatone; and its anniversary, the 29th of May, is a holy day throughout Tuscany.

As for late news, that can't be expected from correspondents separated by more than an ocean. These gossipping telegraphic dispatches (*telegramma* is the name here) are the ruin of us. Of course all the peninsula is in a state of wild excitement since the landing of GARIBALDI in Sicily. The best and apparently most trustworthy account of this heroic, and, at the same time, business-like achievement, is in the *Daily News* of May 22, written by one on board an English cruiser off Marsala. I would send it, but it has surely found its way to New-York before this. While all lovers of freedom and humanity are rejoicing at this blow dealt at the Bourbon dynasty, the Sardinian Government is obliged to play an equivocal part. Although the party most interested in the successful issue of the enterprise, they are forced to blame it, and to affect prohibitive measures. This is the same "fox-like policy" which the straightforward GARIBALDI protested against, and to which the Piedmontese seem pledged ever since their connection with France. Indeed, many believe that the aim of the long-headed Emperor is to put the King into bad odor with the Liberal Party, and trust to something turning up that might enable him to fill the vacant throne of the Two Sicilies with some French Micawber.

Rome is in a chronic state of excitement. The other day a detachment of artillery was sent from Perugia to the Tuscan frontier, which called down the whole garrison of Florence by night to Arezzo. Later, some young fellows went over the border to have a fight with the Pope's *gensdarmes*, and one of them shows a medal taken from a carbineer, to whom it had been given for bravery. His own laurels he leaves to the award of logic. A few nights ago, at Rome, two parties of patrol had a fight, each taking the other for an enemy. An officer and several men were killed. This beats the vigilance of the old geese of the capitol, though with less result, as the modern Gauls can't be dislodged. LAMORICIERE has undertaken a task suited only to Hercules, and it is daily expected that he will give up the attempt at clearing out the Pope's more than Augean stable. In the meantime the *gamins* of Paris are singing in all the streets the last song of "*Jeannette et Maurice,*" of which the burden is, "*Qu'as tu fait là, Maurice, hier?*"

When NAPOLEON gave the old African General leave to accept this post, he probably knew what he was about, and took care that, at least, it should not be *his* fault if there were not rope enough to hang a reputation. X.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—Mr. R. H. STODDARD is busy with his work on the *Loves of the Poets*, a unique and interesting volume. It is to be published in season for the holidays.

—DERBY & JACKSON also have in Press another novel, by a lady of Kentucky, entitled the *Household of Bouverie*. A glance at the proof-sheets indicates that there are passages of remarkable power in this work.

—A new work by MARION HARLAND, entitled *Nemesis*, is in the Press of DERBY & JACKSON. "Marion Harland," it is well known, is the *nom de plume* of a lady of New-Jersey, the wife of a clergyman. The coming book is a tale of Southern life.

—The work of Count GUROWSKI, on *Slavery in History*, will be published in the latter part of July. The Count traces the progress of Slavery, which he denominates a "social disease," from the days of the Egyptians down to the present time. The book is to be a duodecimo, in one volume.

—The new novel of *Rutledge* has run to six editions in six weeks. *Beulah*, by Miss EVANS, of Mobile, has gone through twenty-three editions in nine months. The authorship of the former volume is still unacknowledged. It is a curious fact, in relation to both these works, that they were rejected when first offered to publishing-houses in this City; the HARPERS having declined the former, and the APPLETONS the latter.

—The third in the series of Mr. OLMSTED'S excellent works on the condition of the Slave States, is passing rapidly through the press of the MASONS, and will be published shortly. A former work of Mr. OLMSTED'S on this subject, treated of the *seaboard Slave States*, and a second of Texas. The forthcoming volume is devoted to a consideration of the social and political condition of the *Back country*, or the inland portion of the States in which Slavery exists.

—The war of the Dictionaries has taken a new form. In view of the criticisms to the disparagement of *Webster*, the publishers of that work have instituted a comparison, by actual count, between the number of words in *Worcester* and *Webster*, respectively. According to their showing, there are 140,056 words in *Webster*, and 132,406 in *Worcester*; being a difference of 7,650 in favor of the former. Not content with this, the number of *ems* of printed matter in both works have been measured, with the following result: *Webster*, 14,747,352; *Worcester*, 13,273,532. Those who are partial to statistics will be edified by this information, the publication of which does not in the least affect the question of the comparative value of the two Dictionaries.

One hundred and thirty-nine young men applied for admission to Harvard College on Monday morning. Among them was a distant relation of Gen. Washington and a son of Hon. Abraham Lincoln. Texas will be represented in this class.

ENGINEERING ABROAD.

City Facilities and Necessities in London—Comparatively Small Requirements of New-York—Sketch of the Main Drainage System—Embanking the Thames—New Streets to be Cut—The Westminster Bridge, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 12, 1860.

In a former letter, I gave a sketch of the London city and suburban railways, completed and in process, wherein seventy millions of dollars were involved. But spending money in London is an inexhaustible theme. Among the works now in hand, the drainage of the Metropolis overtops all the rest in importance, expense and magnitude. The Thames is now the central sewer, and being merely an arm of the sea—a tidal basin—holding a small amount of water, the sewerage is neither rapidly driven out to sea, nor sufficiently diluted to render the whole river anything else but a pool of sewage. A float placed in it at London Bridge was two months in going sixty miles to the Nore. So the filth of a city of three millions washes back and forth, creeping seaward a mile a day. The state of the Thames, as early as 1848, had led to the projection of a scheme of drainage, entirely independent of the river. The plan passed through various phases, was discussed by commissions embodying all the great engineers, and finally, as the fumes of the ditch, entering the windows of lords and commons, pleaded their own cause, and as pestilence stared all London in the face, the work was actually begun in the Fall of 1859, under the direction of the Metropolitan Board of Works. The engineer is J. W. BAZALGETTE. The plan is to intercept and cut off all the cross sewers which now run into the Thames, on each side, and to carry their products below the city, where they will be pumped to a higher level, and then discharged further down into the Thames. It is believed that the sewage is too much diluted to pay for precipitating the solid manure, as in the case at Lester. A better plan would doubtless be to discharge it upon the meadows, where it would materially aid the grass crop, as is already proved by the practice of Edinburgh, Milan, and other cities. The people residing about the proposed entrance of the sewers into the lower Thames, are already demanding what must be in the end—carrying the sewers down nearly to the sea. On the north side of London there are to be three levels of sewers, each composed of two tunnels of seven feet span, and two others above them of the same dimensions, intended for storm sewers, to carry off excessive overflow. The lower level sewer is below the low water mark of the river, and will run under the Strand and the connected border line of streets. It will pass under Somerset House and St. Paul's Cathedral; Sir JOSEPH PAXTON says there is danger of undermining them both. When the English so little appreciate the most splendid classical structure in the world, as to pen it up in a cage of motley shape—when they so belie the name of architecture with their modern hen-coop "Gothic," they ought to loose St. Paul's, and the catastrophe is not so much to be dreaded. The mid-level sewer will run under Oxford-street, at a depth of sixty feet in some places. The manner of excavating is ingenious; it is neither cutting nor tunnel, but both. A narrow passage is cut straight down to the bottom, and shored to prevent its caving in, and then the full-sized excavation is made. Thus light and air are admitted from above and earth is easily raised, while the whole street is not torn up by a full-sized cutting. The south side of London will have two similar main sewers. The contract for the eight south side pumping engines is already given out. From 6,000 to 7,000 nominal horse power will be employed in all the engines. The metropolitan area to be drained is 121 square miles, and the drainage is designed with reference to six millions population. The estimated cost of the works $15,000,000. Mr. BIDDER, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, says the cost will reach $35,000,000 before the work is done. As much as is now in hand will be two or three years in completing.

It is probable, that when these drainage schemes are completed—when the Thames is again in a condition to revive recollections of royal water parties—the now repulsive sewer will be embanked—that its borders will be changed from mouths of sewers and banks of mud into magnificent quays and gardens. The English are certainly anxious and able, as to both money and taste, to do this; but as to the style of architecture to be adopted for the facades of this land and water street, the present indications are not propitious. The cost of embanking the Thames, as now proposed, would be $10,000,000. The new buildings, which would naturally follow, would cost far more than this sum.

But the expensive scheme for improving London has not yet been mentioned. The Commissioners of the Metropolitan Board of Works have reported a plan of widening streets and opening new avenues, which should it be carried out, will involve the expenditure of $95,000,000. It is not, of course, likely that the particular plan reported will be adopted, but no one doubts that the sum mentioned, or more, will be expended here within the next ten or fifteen years, in opening up an otherwise singularly and hopelessly impassable mass of buildings and lanes.

The new Westminster bridge, now having been five years constructing, will be completed in about two years. In both an engineering and an artistic sense, it will be one of the finest and most magnificent bridges in the world. It will somewhat resemble the *Ponte della Santa Trinita* at Florence. THOMAS PAGE, consulting engineer of the Thames Tunnell, and said to be really the engineer of that work, is chief of this. The bridge is 85 feet wide, the roadway is 60 feet wide, (said to be the widest in Europe,) but the *Pont de Change* in Paris, and *Schloss Bruke*, in Berlin, are wider, though shorter. The middle arch is 120 feet span, the extreme arches 95 feet, and the other four are of intermediate span. The remarkable feature of the structure is that the stone piers are located on cast iron piles, and were put in place without the use of coffer-dams. The middle part of the ribs or arches are of wrought-iron. The cast-iron parts of them are solid, leaving no chance for expansion, therefore the effect of heat must be to spring the arches slightly upward. The arches are, in shape, parallel to an ellipse. The ornamentation is Gothic, and elaborate and beautiful. The cost of the bridge and approaches will not fall short of $5,000,000.

Do the New-Yorkers look with gloomy forebodings upon the prospect of spending a couple of hundred millions, when their City shall be required to accommodate three or four times its present population? On the contrary, let it be the source of thanksgiving that a tenth part of the sum will not be required to give New-York all the facilities possessed by London. Nature has furnished the Western Metropolis with the most remarkable and unrivaled commercial facilities. Instead of a narrow arm of the sea, penetrating the middle of the town, it is absolutely surrounded by wide and navigable waters, which at once and forever prevent the necessity of spending the $125,000,000 already expended upon the various London docks. The City being a long narrow island, instead of requiring $70,000,000 worth of railways and bridges, can be better accommodated than London with one central over-house steam railway, costing, perhaps, one-tenth part of that sum. While London is situated on an undulating bed of clay, a part of it lower than the high water of the Thames, into which currentless pool it now pours what it can of its sewerage, New-York is located on a narrow rocky ridge, where the sewrage of a city of ten millions would be swept into the ocean by the resistless current of the Hudson on the one side, or so far diluted as to cause no possible inconvenience, by the great body of water to which the swift tides of the East River would convey it. And whatever may be the present crowded state of the narrow streets of lower New-York, business is seeking accommodation higher up, where room is abundant, and where a new civilization has laid out wide avenues, instead of following up cow-paths. On the whole, if London can afford its tremendous expenditures at all, we may consider ourselves fortunate in being able to enjoy her facilities, as our limits increase, at a fraction of their cost. And there could hardly be a better incentive for making the one and grand effort to settle our present great question, "How to get down town." TUBAL CAIN.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SYRIA.

Interesting Documentary Evidence—Condition of the American Mission.

The Berlin correspondent of the Boston *Traveler*, writing under date of June 15, says:

I have already referred to the Moslem rising at Sidon, and the cruelty of the Moslems in shutting the gates of the city, when several hundred Christian fugitives sought admission, and were murdered in cold blood before the walls of the town. As myriads of reports are in circulation about these barbarities, I desire to give you reliable information, and therefore send you a copy of an affidavit, made by an American citizen before the United States Consul, who sent it to his colleagues to obtain their coöperation in a strong protest against the local authorities. The dismissal of the Governor has thus far been the only result.

"Personally appeared before me the undersigned United States Consul for Syria, at Beirut, Rev. W. W. EDDY, an American citizen, resident at Sidon, and testified as follows:

My house in Sidon is upon the wall of the city overlooking the road and the Moslem burying-ground in part.

At the time when the Christians in their flight were seeking refuge in Sidon, a few feeble, broken spirited fugitives, the report was raised that the Christians were coming to take the city, evidently with the intention of repulsing them from their place of refuge. I could see the mob of soldiers and Moslem citizens coming up from the lower gate in the road and beneath the trees of the graveyard, running and shouting, beating and shooting indiscriminately all the Christians they met.

Some Christians from the mountains were feeding their few sheep under the trees opposite my window, seated quietly on the gravestones. On one of these the soldiers fell. I saw them pierce him with their bayonets and then strike him with the butt end of their guns. He never rose from his place, but rolled over a corpse, and the Moslems came one after another and stripped him of his garments, and put them on themselves. When the soldiers were bayoneting the man, I looked particularly to see if any officers were near them, and if they remonstrated with their soldiers, and I saw two principal officers close at hand, looking on, without interfering. I saw another Christian similarly engaged, attacked by two of the city police. He was unarmed, and praying for mercy, and they were beating him furiously with their long clubs. I shouted to the murderers to spare him, but in vain. He was yet alive when he passed out of my sight, but I was informed by credible witnesses, Moslem and Christian, that he was killed a few moments after. W. W. EDDY.

Subscribed and acknowledged in my presence this 14th day of June, A. D. 1860. Witness whereof I hereunto affix my hand and seal of office,

J. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON,
U. S. Consul for Syria.

This is merely what one man saw, but many others are reported. This proves the participation of the Turkish soldiery in the general massacre. A day of fearful reckoning is coming, and our Consul, who is taking evidence of all these atrocities, will have a long list to exhibit to the judges.

Tyre has also been the scene of great excitement, though as yet the Moslems have not risen. The inhabitants, however, so great is the alarm, throw themselves into the sea, and those who have not fled to Beirut sleep in boats upon the sea. The American Vice-Consul has requested leave of the Consul-General at Beirut, to abandon his post and come to Beirut, as life is not safe, and no protection is given by the Government. An English yacht, containing the family and crew of Mr. HARVEY, its owner, lies off Tyre, and has done good service in preventing an outbreak. As it belongs to the Royal Yacht Club of England, it is allowed to carry cannon, and its crew, armed with revolvers, have protected many panic-stricken Christians who have applied for refuge.

The Consuls at Beirut continue to hold daily consultations to provide for the safety of the Franks and the relief of the distressed and persecuted Christian refugees who are hunted down like dogs. Through their efforts five men-of-war have come to Beirut to protect the Europeans and to save the city if possible. An English war steamer has been sent twice to Sidon and to Tyre, and yesterday a French gunboat left for Tyre. We have now a Russian and a French frigate and an English corvette besides a French and English gunboat, so that in Beirut we feel pretty safe; for the Moslems knew full well that an insurrection here would bring the guns of the fleet upon the town and lay it in ruins. But the inland cities are in the utmost danger. Damascus, Aleppo, Hum, and Hamoth are trembling in the balance, and it is believed that every Christian in these densely populated cities will be killed as soon as any act of intervention is seen on the part of the Europeans.

The fall of Hasbeyia, an American missionary station, would furnish ample material for a book of horrors. It contains a large Protestant community and a fine church edifice. It is situated near the source of the river Jordan, and had several thousand inhabitants. It was for some time besieged, but the contest commenced in earnest on Friday, the 8th instant, and continued for three days. The Druses were defeated and driven back, and the town was wholly occupied by the Christians. Then came in Turkish treachery to give success to the Druses. The commander of the Turkish troops stationed at that place, under a pretence of aiding the Christians, induced them to feign a retreat towards the castle, promising to fire upon the Druses with his cannon. The Christians did as they were desired; the commander fired blank cartridges only twice, and then ceased. The retreat became real, and the deceived Christians sought refuge in the castle. Upon their arrival the commander required them to deliver their arms, which they surrendered to him. He then allowed them to enter, after compelling each one to say, "May God give success to the Sultan." He gave their arms to some muleteers, under the pretence of sending them to Damascus, but soon after put them in the possession of the Druses. The unarmed were then turned over to the tender mercies of the Druses, who butchered a large number and burned the town, including all the American church property. Several hundreds of the Christians sought refuge with the Moslem Emeers, of Hasbeiya, who were enemies of the Druses. They remained in the place for several days, when the Emeers were obliged to surrender for want of provisions. Thirty of the Emeers were killed, and more than *eight hundred Christians were led out and slaughtered like sheep.*

Rasheya is another missionary station, and contains a Protestant community. The following letter from the Greek Patriarch of Damascus will explain the state of things there. The letter was addressed to the Consul of Damascus:

To the United States Consul at Damascus:

SIR:—You must have heard of the complete destruction of the Christians at Rasheya, as it clearly appears from the letters received yesterday from the remaining portion of them, a copy of which is herein inclosed, from which you may learn the true facts in the case. I beg of you, in the name of Jesus, our Lord, to use your Christian zeal in aiding those poor Christians whose lives are in danger of Druses and starvation, as you see from their letter. This is the time of compassion, the time of mercy, the time of Christian zeal. We beg you to help them. The Christians of Habeyia have been also attacked by the Druses on last Sunday, and they are now besieged by them. If they receive no help they will perish.

DAMASCUS, June 9, 1860.

Signed by the Greek Patriarch.

INCLOSURE.—Letter from the Christians of Rashia to the Greek Patriarch at Damascus:

"When the Druses began the attack, they requested us to deliver our arms to them, which we did. After taking possession of them, they said we do not wish for your arms, but we want you to leave the town, and to go to Damascus, to which we replied, 'Just as you like.' They said we must get ready to leave on Tuesday. We said, very well; but, suspecting them, we sent our women to the houses of their Sheikhs, with handkerchiefs around their necks, (a mark of humiliation and surrender.) And so also we went with our priests and leading men, having handkerchiefs on our necks, and going round to the houses of all the Sheikhs, we said to them, 'Our blood, our property and our families are all at your disposal; and behold our priests and leading men; kill of us whomsoever you choose; and if you wish our children, we are ready to offer them to you.' Then they gave us peace, and proclaimed the same; but alas! that peace did not continue for more than a quarter of an hour, when they began to burn the town, and fire upon us in the beginning of the night.

It was a dreadful hour; *they killed the men, cut the children in pieces, throwing them into the fire, violated the women, and plundered the property.* If any men reached you, these are all that remain. They took the arms of the murdered. We who are still alive are at the seraglio without food, having no homes, as the town has been burned into ashes, and the Druses come every day to the soldiers and demand the remainder of the women and children to butcher them. If we do not die of hunger, we may die of fear if they allow us to live until Thursday. The soldiers cannot protect us, as there are not many.

As for the priests, only two of them remain, one of whom is blind. As for the men, none remain but those who may reach you. We women and children look up to heaven and say, Oh, God! relieve us! Oh, God! have mercy upon us!

These statements relate less than what actually occurred, as we are unable to express all. All this took place in the presence of the Government and the Colonel, and Turkish officers, who saw our children thrown into the fire and burnt. We pray you, we pray you, we pray you who are able to help us, to deliver us, to redeem us, to save us, and have mercy upon us.

Signed by the residue of the Christians of Rasheya—women and children."

Information was received the following day that all had been killed, and the Christians of Rasheya have been blotted out of existence.

The same correspondent, writing on the 10th ult., says:

"About one hundred of the Hasbeyians arrived here

yesterday with blood-stained garments, and with a bloody history of their sufferings and the fate of their companions. Concealed under the dead bodies of more than twelve hundred of their friends and relatives, they spent a long and terrible night—and, after the fiends who had accomplished this awful tragedy left the spot, supposing that none had escaped to tell the tale, these fugitives reached the coast near Tyre, and came to Beirut in boats. It was a sad story they told; and as they counted over to our devoted missionaries the names of the Protestants whom they saw butchered in cold blood, the hearts of these pious men sank within them. But two of the entire Protestant community were living when the refugees left Hasbeiya, and these were dreadfully wounded, perhaps fatally. The American Church, and all the mission property, was consumed, and those benighted natives who had been brought to a knowledge of the *truth* by the American missionaries, and so instructed by them as to be able to sustain their own pulpit and schools with native preachers and teachers, were all cut down, and the Protestant mission blotted out! Hasbeiya contained about six thousand inhabitants, and was governed by a family of Moslem Princes of the Great Shehaab family. Seventy Princes of this name were also murdered, together with the Moslem judge, his son, and about thirty other Moslems, who had incurred the hatred of the Druses."

The writer also describes the troubles in Merj Ayum, a large district west of Hasbeiya, and in Damascus, which is almost in a state of siege. He says:

"The English are determined to sustain the Turkish Government, and to sustain the Druses, however much it may deplore the enormities perpetrated by them. Its policy requires that this empire shall remain in the hands of a weak Government, in order that the British possessions in India may not be imperilled. France and Russia would be willing to see the country divided. Austria has but little influence, and the policy of our American Consul is to protect all citizens, and to avoid all interference in the politics of the country other than that dictated by humanity for the relief of the starving and persecuted Christians."

POLITICAL.

Speech of Mr. Douglas at Hartford.

On the occasion of the reception of Mr. DOUGLAS, at Hartford, on Monday evening, a telegraphic account of which we published yesterday, he made the following remarks:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF HARTFORD: I can command no language to express my surprise at this sudden assemblage—this immense crowd—or to express my profound gratitude for this overwhelming demonstration. I was expecting to pass through this city on my way to visit a relative in a neighboring State, and had no expectation of meeting such a concourse of my fellow-citizens. I was told, while approaching your beautiful city, that my friends intended to receive me here, and I must not be surprised if the crowd was a small one, as the time of giving notice had been short. What must have been my surprise to see this immense mass of citizens, composed, as I believe, of men of all parties. I thank you, (to Mr. BUBBARD,) for your kind and flattering introduction, and the terms in which you have spoken of my political career. It is true I am a "Yankee boy," born among the Green Mountains of Vermont; but proud as I am of the wide prairies of the West, I have never ceased to feel a pride also, in the growth, prosperity and happiness of New-England; and I trust the day may be far distant when I shall cease to feel a regard for the interests of the whole country.

[He then referred to the union of action between men of all sections in gaining the independence of a common country, etc.]

You have done me no more than justice in stating that I stand on middle ground between the two parties who are now agitating the country in furtherance of the views of their particular sections. On one hand you find a party demanding the interference of the Federal Government for the purpose of destroying Slavery where the people want it; on the other, you find a party who demand the same interference in order to force it where the people do *not* want it. I stand where the Democratic Party has stood for four years, and where the Whig Party stood in 1852, on the ground of non-intervention by Congress in the matter of Slavery in the Territories. Non-intervention is the doctrine to which all national men stand pledged. When the Southern fire-eaters, in 1850, sought to bring trouble on the country, the immortal CLAY came forth to pour oil on the troubled waters and to restore peace to the distracted country. The language of the compromise was, to the South, "Hands off!" to the North, "Hands off!" "No interference by Congress with the institutions of the people of the States!" If you cherish a sectional party at the South or at the North, you produce an irrepressible conflict and destroy the bonds of affection which hold the Union together.

I am afraid I have been betrayed into making a political speech, when I only meant to express my gratitude at this reception. [Cries of "Go on."] I can only go into partisan politics further, except to say that the Democratic Party, standing by its time-honored principles, is the only party whose principles and policy are capable of maintaining the honor and prosperity of the Government. Stand by your organization if you would be successful in carrying out these principles, and in achieving a triumph.

Ex-President Pierce on the Presidency—Letter to B. F. Hallet, Esq.

HILLSBORO', N. H., Friday, June 29, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter from Baltimore directed to me at New-York, and forwarded thence to Concord, has at last reached me here, and I will not lay it aside without saying a word in reply. Your rejection as a delegate was, in my judgment, a clear violation of right; but it must have gratified your friends on the spot, as it has me since, to observe that the wrong perpetrated in your exclusion was not more palpable than your vindication of sound principles and of your claims to a seat was conclusive and triumphant.

It was vain to hope for harmony after the action of the majority upon the report of the Committee on Credentials. It could hardly have failed to be understood generally, that such action must terminate the existence of the Convention as a body representing the Democracy of the Union, and eventuate in the present condition of the powerful and patriotic organization, which has so long upheld the equal rights, and vindicated in peace and in war the common honor of these confederated States. *There has been, in fact, no nomination made in conformity with the established and recognized usages of that organization, and hence sound and faithful men will find nothing in the proceedings, so far as the nominees are concerned, to bind their party fealty.* Under these circumstances, it would gratify me exceedingly if our friends in all sections of the land could unite earnestly and cordially in the support of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE and Gen LANE, and thus insure for our cause signal victory; but this cannot even be hoped for. What then is to be done with a result so repugnant to our wishes? It is of less consequence to discuss, who were right and who were wrong upon the question of membership in the Convention, than it is to determine how the Democratic party, which united, is invincible, can avert the calamity of an irreconcilable breach. If division is at present inevitable, it may be well to inquire whether it is to be permanent. Is devotion to principle, to the equal rights of the States, and to the integrity of the Union, to be sacrificed to any object of personal ambition, or what is worse, if possible, to the blind control of passion, of which we have already had too much? Have the doctrines and sentiments of sectional fanaticism which culminated last year in the armed invasion of a sister State, with the avowed purpose of exciting insurrection, ceased to be dangerous? Where is the evidence of change in the direction of sounder and more conservative opinions? I do not perceive it. It certainly is not to be found in the want of concert, so apparent among the great body of our countrymen who are opposed to the principles and policy of which Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. HAMLIN are now the representative men.

While it would be culpable weakness to intermit effort for the right, there is neither wisdom nor courage in turning from a full view of the embarrassments which beset our party, and the dangers which threaten our country. The only manly idea on which to act is: "Things are bad, and may be worse, but with the blessing of God we will try to make them better." At all events, it is no time for crimination and recrimination among those who expect hereafter to need and to have each the support of the other. It cannot mend the past, cannot help the present, and cannot fail to be disastrous to the future. He who takes a different view, and acts upon it, will only accumulate a harvest of regrets by uttering sentiments to be explained, qualified, or recalled, unless, indeed, he is already at the "halfway house," (where so many have stopped temporarily before,) only to resume his march and take his place in the ranks of those whose opinions and action have been in direct antagonism with his own. I am not without hope that the sterling Democracy of the Keystone State will be able unitedly to support the Electoral ticket, already nominated by them, without regard to the preference of the individual nominees, but with a satisfactory understanding as to the manner in which the vote of the State shall, in certain contingencies, be cast; and that their example may be followed by other States, and thus, something like unanimity be yet secured. Should a policy like this, at once conciliatory and just, be pursued, we may well be animated by fresh hope and confidence.

I expect to be in Boston next week, when we can interchange thoughts more fully and satisfactorily than it is possible to do by letter. In the meantime, if you see the editors of the *Post* (especially Col. GREENE) will you express to them my thanks for the well-considered, able and dispassionate article in which they grappled with the emergency of a divided National Convention, and for the characteristic promptitude with which they assumed a position, which I am confident more ample time for reflection will fully justify. Very truly your friend,

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Hon. B. F. HALLETT, Boston, Mass.

Letter from Hon. L. D. Campbell.

HIS ABANDONMENT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

HAMILTON, July 10, 1860.

To the Editors of the Hamilton Intelligencer:

SIRS: In your last issue you mention the fact that I have been named as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Representative in Congress. It is proper, therefore, to say that, acknowledging my profound gratitude to the people of this District for their past support, I have not the least desire again to enter the field of strife, and subject myself to a repetition of the calumnious assaults heretofore made upon me. Besides, it is due to candor to add that according to the new tests of Republicanism adopted by the Chicago Convention, I regard myself as resolved out of that party. I could not accept such a nomination without expressing my unqualified condemnation of the proposition which pledges support to the system which prevails in several States, allowing to unnaturalized foreigners the right of voting on a residence of six months! This plank is in conflict with much that I have said, and much more that I have thought and still believe on the subject. It proposes, substantially, to obliterate all the wholesome safeguards to the purity of the American ballot-box, and, therefore, to use a familiar and significant expression, "I spit upon it."

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Political Miscellany.

"Independent," writing from Washington on the 14th to the Philadelphia *North American*, says: "Mr. SCHELL, the Collector of New-York, is here again, to contrive the ways and means for a thorough organization of the Breckinridge movement in New-York. He and his disinterested confederates fear the Douglas faction will outnumber them in votes, and thus claim future ascendancy in the organization, unless they devise immediate steps. The defection of that modern Brutus, FERNANDO WOOD, has grieved them sorely, especially as he was supposed to be 'national' to the back-bone, and stirred the hearts of the chivalry at Charleston with protestations exceeding the devotion of YANCEY. It was my privilege to be within earshot of his 'Excellency,'—as Lord JOHN RUSSELL, with a charming deference to the Spanish-American custom, styles him—on several occasions when he 'stood by the rights of the South,' and to have been an eye-witness of the scene when he entered the hall of the Seceders, and was invited to take a back seat. The new alliance with DOUGLAS is quite refreshing, all things considered, and does one good now that the dog-star rages so fiercely. There is reason to suppose that Mr. WOOD did not dine at the White House, on his last visit here. Perhaps he may have had a plate at the other end of the town, where the rival rose blooms outside the sunshine of power. Mr. BUCHANAN has evidently lost much of his affection for the Mayor, at which intelligence the country will, of course, put on sackcloth and ashes."

Mr. T. S. HAINLINE, a prominent Democrat of McDonough County, Illinois, has issued a card in which he says: "To be candid, I never could bring myself to believe that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was politic or just. I am now satisfied that good policy and justice were not looked at in its repeal. I have carefully examined the platform adopted at Chicago, and whilst I do not entirely approve its various provisions, yet in the main I think it a better one than we can get at Baltimore. With ABRAHAM LINCOLN I have been acquainted for many years, and I am willing, regardless of all platforms, to risk this Government in his hands. He is honest and capable, both of which qualifications are but seldom sent to the White House. Let Judge DOUGLAS or any other Democrat be nominated, my vote shall go into the ballot box this Fall for 'Honest Old ABE.'"

Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, of Boston, is to address his constituents at the City Hall in Cambridge on the evening of the 21st.

The Charleston *Courier* has the following paragraph: "The mendacious SUMNER has addressed a New-York audience recently. Could he not ransack the police records of New-York for two or three years, and compile a rhetorical review of the horrid murders which have been committed there without punishment? Such a theme would furnish a sensational Essay on the 'Barbarism of New-York Life and Civilization.'"

The Hartford *Post* asks the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS why there should be further delay in calling a State Convention. An Electoral ticket should be put in the field immediately.

The Austin (Texas) *Herald* urges those who know to state whether the rumor that Gen. HOUSTON has declared for Messrs. BELL and EVERETT is well founded. The Harrison *Flag* claims that if Messrs. NORTON, EPPERSON, GENTRY and EVANS represented Gen. HOUSTON in the Constitutional Union Convention, and yet thought it best to give their votes to the nominees of that body, that the formation of a new electoral ticket is called for in Texas.

JOHN C. DEVEREUX, one of the delegates from this State to Baltimore, and originally a friend of Mr. DICKINSON, has declared for Mr. DOUGLAS.

The preliminary steps have been taken to nominate a Breckinridge electoral ticket in Michigan.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* compiles from the "Blue Book" a list of nearly 200 Pennsylvanians holding office by the appointment of President BUCHANAN.

Hon. Mr. HILL, a representative in Congress from Georgia, supports Mr. BELL because "he knows that he is as sound on the negro question as the Charleston majority platform is."

Hon. W. CRUMP, of Virginia, Minister to Chili under President TYLER, supports Mr. DOUGLAS.

Gen. LANE left Washington for North Carolina on Tuesday. Gov. WINSLOW, of that State, accompanied him.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Confederacy* contains a call for a Douglas ratification meeting, which is signed by nearly one hundred Democrats.

The meeting of straight-out Americans of Baltimore to determine what course the party shall take in the coming Presidential election, is called for the 31st inst.

The State Convention of the Constitutional Union Party of Georgia is called to assemble at Milledgeville on the 13th of August.

Gen. BETHUNE, of Georgia, editor of the *Corner Stone*, and a strong advocate of Southern Rights, thinks that the strength of Mr. DOUGLAS in the South is decidedly underrated. He would not be surprised if he should be elected by the electoral college.

The Baltimore *Patriot* calls attention to the numerous defections from the ranks of the supporters of BELL and EVERETT. The cause of this, the *Patriot* thinks, may be found in the refusal of Mr. BELL to continue the crusade against free labor in the future Territories of the United States. Yet for every ten Democrats whom DOUGLAS may detach in the South from BRECKINRIDGE, Col. BELL will lose as many of his supporters, who will go over to the latter. If the friends of Messrs. BELL and EVERETT want to carry Maryland, the *Patriot* advises them to allow the straight-out Americans to cooperate with them in their own way.

Gen. DUFF GREEN treats the readers of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal* to nearly three columns of extracts from Senator SUMNER's late speeches, and urges Pennsylvanians to read them. If LINCOLN is elected, and the doctrines of Mr. SUMNER are reduced to practice, the people of the South will be driven to the necessity of disunion. This calamity (Gen. DUFF GREEN urges) can only be averted by the union of all the friends of the Constitution upon a single ticket.

Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY reached Princeton, Ill., where he resides, on the 10th inst.

On the 5th, Hon. RICHARD YATES, Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois, addressed a note to Hon. T. C. ALLEN, Republican candidate for the same office, proposing that they should stump the State together. Mr. ALLEN responded, accepting the invitation, and stating that he would fix the times and places when it would suit him to meet Mr. YATES. Mr. YATES desired to have a conference with Mr. ALLEN on the subject, but this was in effect declined, so Mr. YATES asserts that Mr. ALLEN has evaded his proposition. The Chicago *Press and Tribune* claims that Mr. YATES acted according to precedent in taking the course he did.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Courier* states on reliable authority that Senator CLINGMAN, who has been classed among the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS, is for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE.

The Newark (N. J.) *Mercury* says that the whole number of daily papers published in the State is thirteen, of which eight are for LINCOLN, one for BELL, two for DOUGLAS, and two for BRECKINRIDGE. The whole number of weekly journals in the State is 66, of which LINCOLN has 25, BELL 1, DOUGLAS 13, BRECKINRIDGE 7, and 20 are neutral.

Col. THOMAS SHIRLEY, who is indorsed by the Chicago *Times* as the first Buchanan man in Illinois, says, in a letter to Messrs. W. H. DAVIS, W. W. DRUMMOND, and others, that to vote for Mr. DOUGLAS is the only way by which that State can be carried against the Republicans. Under other circumstances, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE would be his choice.

On Monday evening an unsuccessful attempt was made by some of the members of the Douglas and Johnson Club in Newark, to rescind the action at a previous meeting condemning the fusion movement.

Mr. DOUGLAS reached the hotel at Sachem's Head, Conn., on Saturday afternoon. After he had partaken of some refreshments he was called out on the balcony and made a brief speech. The demonstration, he was satisfied, was not intended as a personal compliment, but rather as an evidence of the popular feeling in favor of the principles which he advocated. He excused himself from making a protracted address by remarking that "when Presidents were busy making stump speeches, candidates ought to keep silent."

Senator TRUMBULL received a hearty welcome home when he returned to Alton, Ill., on the 12th.

The Gubernatorial contest in North Carolina is sufficiently exciting. On the 2d inst., while the candidates were speaking at Hendersonville, a personal difficulty occurred between them. Gov. ELLIS struck at his opponent, Mr. POOL, and a fine fight would have been extemporized for the benefit of gaping "sovereigns," but for the timely interposition of some gentlemen on the stand. The affair had its origin in the fact that Mr. POOL asked his hearers, in a speech, if they should hear any person say that he was in favor of taxing tin cups, to pronounce it a lie—an infamous lie. His opponent had not said so, though his argument was to that effect; but he had heard that it had been said, and he wished them to stamp it for him, and in his name, as a lie. Gov. ELLIS took exception to this, hence the difficulty.

It seems that the Douglas State Committee of Illinois, and the Lincoln Committee, were in session at Springfield on the 10th, while the Breckinridge State Committee met at the same place on the 11th. The *Press and Tribune* says that the Republicans let the "Danites," as it terms the followers of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE's fortune, severely alone, while the Douglas nominees on the State ticket urged them to make no other nomination. Of the movement in favor of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE in Illinois, the *Press and Tribune* says: "We are opposed to it *in toto*. We desire to get both factions in line, where both can be raked by the same shot. We agree with the Chicago *Times*, that DOUGLAS will get as many votes now as he would have got without any Electoral ticket on the other side, and therefore it becomes Republicans to work with the same zeal for LINCOLN and HAMLIN as though there was no third party in the field. In the Southern States the Bell-Everett organs are nursing the Douglasites with great industry, magnifying their meetings, and multiplying their numbers everywhere. We propose to adopt no such *rôle* in Illinois, as regards the Breckinridge faction."

At meetings held in the Third and Fourth Wards of Trenton, N. J., to appoint delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which is to be held in that city on the 25th, resolutions were adopted repudiating anything like fusion with the Breckinridge seceders.

A State Convention has at last been called in Indiana to ratify the nomination of Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. It is to meet at Indianapolis on the 31st, and among the speakers promised are Gen. LANE, GEO. L. W. POWELL, Senator from Kentucky, and Senators BRIGHT and FITCH, of Indiana.

LAW REPORTS.

The Burdell Case Again.

George D. Bulen vs. *William Burdell, et al.*—This was a motion for leave to file an amended complaint in this cause, which has often been before the public. The application was heard before Justice BONNEY, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court, who has now rendered his decision denying it. The following is his opinion:

BONNEY, J.—This action was commenced in January, 1858, for partition of two lots with buildings on Bond-st., in the City of New-York, formerly owned by Dr. Harvey Burdell, who died in January, 1857. The plaintiffs in right of Mrs. Bulen, (who was a half sister of Harvey Burdell,) claim to be owners as tenants in common with others, of one eighth of said premises, subject to a mortgage made by the deceased on one of the lots, which mortgage since the commencement of the action has been foreclosed and the mortgaged premises sold. The complainant states the right of the respective parties in the premises, and prays for the usual judgment in partition cases.

In June, 1858, the usual order of reference was made in the action to take proof of two matters set forth in the complaint, and ascertain and report the rights and interests of the parties in the premises, and the referee, (as it is stated,) made a draft of his report on or before the 29th of July, 1859, which was submitted to plaintiff's attorneys who have taken proceedings in the action.

The plaintiffs now move for an order to amend their complaint, by inserting therein statements to the effect that in proceedings before the Surrogate of the County of New-York, in relation to the administration of the personal estate of the said deceased Harvey Burdell, Mrs. Cunningham claimed to be the widow of said deceased, and the plaintiff, George D. Bulen, (who then, with the assent of the other heirs of said deceased, had charge of said real estate,) acting in behalf of himself and his wife, and for the benefit of the other heirs and next of kin of said deceased, and to protect and save the real as well as personal, which was of said deceased, for said heirs and next of kin, contested said claims of Mrs. Cunningham; that William Burdell agreed to bear equally with him the necessary advances for defeating said claims, but has failed to do so; that it was agreed between the plaintiffs that the expenses of that litigation, which was for the benefit of the separate estate of Mrs. Bulen, (plaintiff,) should be for account of and charged against such estate; that the expenses of that litigation, and the liabilities incurred therein, amounting to $4,120 97, besides interest, were necessary and reasonable, and were paid and incurred in good faith, for the protection of the real estate which was of said deceased, as well as for the purposes of said proceedings before the Surrogate, and were (as plaintiffs believe) necessary for the safety of said real estate, and to preserve the same to the heirs of said deceased, and thereupon plaintiffs insist that for said amount of $4,120 97, and interest, they have a claim upon and against the said real estate, and the heirs of said deceased, precedent to any and all liens made by said heirs on said estate, and prior to the rights of any mortgagee, grantee or creditor of any of said heirs.

The application to amend is opposed by several of the defendants, and after examination of the question I am of opinion it must be denied. All the facts now proposed to be inserted by way of amendment in the complaint were known to the plaintiffs when the action was commenced, and no reason is shown for their not being then set forth, and under such circumstances the motion to amend after the suit has been pending nearly two years is not entitled to favor.

But the fatal objection to the motion is that the facts proposed to be stated, if the statement were inserted in the complaint and admitted, would not, in my opinion, entitle the plaintiff or either of them to any relief in this action. Certainly those statements do not make out a *lien* in favor of the plaintiffs upon the provision in question or any part thereof; nor can I see that they establish any claim, legal or equitable, against said premises, or the rights or interests of any or either of the parties to this action therein.

If the defendants, or any or either of them, are personally liable to plaintiffs or either of them, for any part of the expenses, &c., above mentioned, such personal liability cannot be in this suit enforced, nor can plaintiffs claim to have the same satisfied out of the proceeds of the property in question, until judgment therefor has been obtained.

The motion to amend must be denied with ten dollars costs.

Samuel J. Tilden for motion; Charles Edwards, and Britton & Ely opposed.

The Up-Town Movement.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH TO BE SOLD.

The Matter of St. Thomas' Church.—This was an application made some time ago before Justice BONNEY, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, on the part of a majority of the members and vault-holders of the above-named Church, for leave to sell the present site. The petitioners stated that it was their purpose to go further up town, and to provide the congregation with a more commodious house of worship. It was also set forth that the present building was too small to hold the congregation and the public desiring to attend there. It was believed that the proceeds of the proposed sale would erect a large building and leave a large surplus on hand for the benefit of the Church in other matters.

The application was opposed by a number of vault-owners (twenty-three in number) who set forth that the house was large enough, and that at all events it was located now where it would best accommodate the greater portion of the congregation—most of which, they alleged, resided below Fourteenth-street. They protested against removing the church further up town, for such reasons. This application was made on the 20th of April last, and a statement of the case was made in the TIMES the day following.

Justice BONNEY has now rendered a long decision in the case, reviewing the history of the Church and the facts upon which the motion was made, and concluding with an order that the Church be sold for a sum not less than $300,000, and that stipulation be made in the written order to be entered as to what disposition is to be made of the proceeds—and also that some indemnity clause be inserted for the protection of the rights of vault owners who opposed the motion, and who, by the terms of the charter, claim that their deeds hold the premises now occupied. The six lots upon which this church is situated were purchased in 1823 for $11,000. It is now proposed to rebuild somewhere in the neighborhood of Forty-first-street.

Injunction Against the Broadway Parallel Railroad.

The People of the State of New-York, the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, James Brown, William W. Chester, George W. Varian and Samuel B. Althause vs. John Kerr and others, and the Mayor, &c., of New-York.—This suit is brought to contest the validity of the recent act of the Legislature authorizing the defendants, John Kerr and others, to construct a railroad in Seventh-avenue and other streets, (commonly known as the Broadway parallel route.) Application was made yesterday by Wm. Allen Butler, Esq., on behalf of the Attorney-General and of the plaintiffs united with the people, for an injunction restraining the defendants, the grantees named in the act, from proceeding under it, and also restraining the Corporation from doing any act in furtherance of the legislative grant.

Upon behalf of the people the complaint charges that the act in question illegally grants to the defendants named in it exclusive rights and privileges in the public streets; also that the two-thirds vote required by the constitution for any appropriation of public property to private purposes, was not given for this act. It sets forth the offer made by citizens of this city, of a million of dollars for the grant, and the Governor's veto, and claims that no rights have been acquired by the private grantees superior to those of the public, who own the right of way in the streets.

The plaintiffs, other than the people, allege their ownership of lands along the proposed line, and claim that no legal grant of any exclusive privileges in the streets fronting their premises can be made.

The Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor allege that they derived title to a large tract of land under the will of Capt. Randall, dated in 1801, and that they have been in possession since 1806, since which time University-place, Clinton-place and Greene-street have been opened through these lands. James Brown and William W. Chester are united as plaintiffs, as lessees of the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, and Messrs. Varian & Althause, as owners in fee of lands in Broadway and Greene-street, on the route of the road.

The complaint alleges that the act makes it obligatory on the corporation to further the construction of the road, and claims that, inasmuch as the corporation is the trustee for all the citizens, it should be enjoined from aiding in an illegal transfer of the public property.

Justice INGRAHAM granted an order to show cause why an injunction should not issue, with a restraining order meantime. The order to show cause is returnable Monday, July 25.

The grantees named in the Act of the Legislature are, it will be remembered, John Kerr, Edward P. Cowles, Anthony J. Hill, Hugh Smith, John S. Hunt, Jacob Sharp, Thomas H. Tower, Peter B. Sweeny, John B. Babcock, Robert Marshall, John Kelly and Jacob Hayes. Several of these persons are understood to represent the interests of Mr. George Law.

Divorce Case.

Stocker vs. *Stocker.*—The defendant in this action was formerly a member of the law firm of Hull & Stocker in this City. The parties were married in 1857, and in the latter part of 1858 the plaintiff brought this action for divorce, charging her husband with adultery with a Mrs. Stemberger.

From the papers a long array of charges appear, in which the husband is accused of abandoning the wife, (the plaintiff,) and with living in adultery with another woman.

The case now came up before Justice LEONARD, at Chambers, upon an application for alimony.

After hearing the case the Court reserved decision.

G. Dean for plaintiff; Mr. Allen for defendant.

United States Commissioner's Office.

STABBING AT SEA.

Joseph Hines, a sailor on board of the ship *Isabella*, from Liverpool, was committed by United States Commissioner NEWTON, to take his trial for stabbing a fellow seaman. The wound was made in the left side, with a sheath-knife. The quarrel originated about "grub."

DANGEROUS ASSAULT.

United States Commissioner STILWELL caused to be committed for examination two seamen named Oborn and Engstrong, for assaulting—one with a sheath knife, and the other with a capstan bar—the mate of brig *Elsinore*, while lying in the port of St. Johns, P. R.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Reed* vs. *Porter.*—Injunction granted.

Jennings vs. *Coppedge.*—Referred.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 17.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '74	101⅞	10	Harlem R. Pref.	41⅛
34,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	90⅜	100	do. s60	41¾
10,000	do.	90¼	900	do. b60	42
5,000	N. C. State 6s	97	100	do.	41¾
10,000	Mo. State 6s	82⅜	100	Reading R. b60	42⅜
16,000	do.	82¼	400	do.	42¼
6,000	E. R. 2d M. B. E.	106	181	Mich. Central R.	53
4,000	E. R. 3d M. B. '83	98	100	do. s10	53
1,000	do. s30	97½	120	do.	53¼
9,000	E. R. C. Bs. 1871	48	50	do.	53⅜
2,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d M.	92	350	do. s10	53¼
15,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	80½	100	do.	53⅜
10,000	do.	80¾	50	do. s60	53
15,000	do. b30	81	100	do. s60	53¼
20,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	93	300	do. b30	53⅛
5,000	do. b30	93½	100	do. b60	53⅜
15,000	do. b30	93¼	200	do. b60	53¾
1,000	La C. & M. L. G. Bs.	17¾	277	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	18
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	59½	500	do. b60	18¼
3,000	N. J. Cen. Bs. '70	106	50	do.	18⅛
1,000	Gal. & C. 2d M. Bs.	98	100	do. s10	18
3,000	Clev. & T. S. F. Bs.	79	650	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	39⅛
1,000	Chic. & R. Isl. Bs.	98	100	do.	39¼
20	Merchants' Bank	107½	100	do.	39⅞
33	Bank of America	111½	100	do. b10	39⅞
32	Ocean Bank	99⅝	37	do.	40
5	Hanover Bank	96	500	do. b60	40
10	Artisans' Bank	98½	100	do. tnw	39¾
50	Canton Company	19½	100	do.	39⅝
50	Cumberland Pref.	13½	100	do.	39¾
150	do.	14	100	do. s60	39¾
125	do.	14¼	50	do. b60	39⅞
50	Pacific Mail S. Co.	91¼	50	do. b30	39⅞
20	Stonington Railr'd	70	1150	Ill. C. R. scrip. opg	68
50	Penn. Coal Co.	86	200	do. b30	68⅛
23	do.	85⅞	100	do. b60	68¾
40	N. Y. Central R.	84	100	do. s30	68⅛
1000	do. b60	84	400	do. b60	69
550	do.	83⅞	250	do. opg	68⅛
160	do. s10	83¾	15	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	9
1350	do.	83¾	316	Gal. & Chi. R.	68⅛
50	Erie Railroad s60	23	350	do.	68⅝
292	do.	23¼	50	do. s30	68⅛
100	do. b60	23⅜	150	s60	68⅛
300	do. b60	23⅛	650	do. b60	68¾
300	do.	23⅛	150	do. b60	68⅞
270	do.	23⅜	200	Cleve. & Tol. R. b60	37
300	do. s60	23⅜	200	do.	36½
150	do.	23⅜	300	do. s30	36⅛
250	do. s60	23¼	650	do.	36½
150	do. b30	23¾	400	do. b30	36¾
250	Hud. R. R. b60	50¾	200	do.	36⅜
800	do. s60	50½	100	do. b10	36½
500	do.	50½	300	do. b60	36¾
100	do. b30	50¾	100	do. b30	36½
207	do.	50¾	700	Chic. & Rock I. R.	74¼
100	do. s60	50⅝	600	do. b10	74¼
50	do. b60	51	50	do. b60	74⅜
100	do.	50⅝	850	do. b30	74⅜
350	do. b60	50⅞	150	do. s60	74
50	Harlem R. b30	15	150	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	78½
1000	do.	15	50	do. b30	78¼
1000	do. s60	15	50	do. b30	78
200	do. b60	15⅛	50	do. b60	77¾
500	do. b60	15¼	100	do.	77½
50	Panama Railroad	127½	250	do.	77
50	do.	127¼	50	Mil. & Miss. R.	7

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]	Tenn. 6s, '90	90¾	5	Second-av. R.	98
1,000	Hud. R. R. 3d m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Harlem R. s60	15
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do. b60	15¼
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	15⅛
2,000	Cle. & Tol. S. F. Bs.	79	400	do. b60	15⅛
5,000	Mich. So. s. f. b.	80⅝	50	Gal. & C. R. s30	68¼
31	Bank of Commerce	99⅞	300	do. b60	68¾
150	Cl. & Toledo R.	36¼	100	do. s60	68¼
200	do. b30	36¼	50	do.	68⅝
145	Erie Railroad	23½	100	do.	68¾
200	do. s60	23	20	Chi. & R. I. R.	74
400	do. b30	23⅜	350	do.	74⅛
100	do. s60	22¾	50	do. b30	74¼
50	Hudson R. R. b10	50⅞	150	do. s60	74
200	Reading R. b60	42¼	100	do. s30	74
50	Ill. C. R. R. opg	68⅜	100	do. b60	74⅓
100	do. b60	68⅜			

New-York Mining Board, July 17.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Copper F's M. Co.	11¼	12	Pontiac	5¼	5½
Central	8½	9½	Quincy	34	36
Franklin	24½	26½	Rockland	27⅛	27¾
Hancock	6¾	7½	Superior	4	4¼
Isle Royale	16½	17½	Hamilton	1	2
Mesnard	6	6½	Columbian	2⅞	3
Minnesota	85¼	85½	Gardiner Hill	6¾	7
National	37	38½	Guilford	3¼	3½
Pewabic	52	54	North State	2⅝	2⅞
Pittsburgh	63	64	Silver Hill	1½	1¾

The sales were:

11 Minnesota	85½	50 Rockland b30	27¾
50 Columbian	3		

TUESDAY, July 17—P. M.

The market for Stocks holds on very active, and generally at the highest prices of the present speculation. The exceptions to-day are too partial to encourage free sales for a reaction. A fresh movement in two of the New-York roads and their Mortgage Securities, to wit.: New-York and Erie, and Hudson River, adds strength to the general movement for the rise, while a decline of ½ ℘ cent. on New-York Central, because of the current impression that the rate of dividend will not be raised on the 1st August, favors, in some measure, the opposite influence. In reference to New-York and Erie, the well-authenticated rumor of the Street is, that all the necessary preliminaries have been entered into for satisfying the Second Mortgage Bondholders on the *principal* of their debt, where an extension of the Bonds is declined, and the Third, Fourth and Fifth Bondholders for all over-due Coupons to the date of the re-organization of the concern in November next. The leading capitalists who have gone into this arrangement are not publicly known, but the names of Mr. DREW and Mr. VANDERBILT have been suggested in this connection, and we have reason to suppose that one or both these gentlemen feel a lively interest in seeing the reorganized Company, after the formal foreclosure of the old corporation, as already advertised, start free of all pecuniary doubt or embarrassment, and, resting upon their ability to bring about this result, they, or their immediate friends, are now buying the mortgages of the road at enhanced values, and possibly speculating in its shares, on the prospective value which may be placed upon the whole concern by the public, after a successful reorganization is accomplished. The third mortgage sold to-day at 98 ℘ cent., and less than 80 ℘ cent. was refused for the fourths. The seconds brought par. The shares rose to 23⅞ ℘ cent., and closed with sales at 23½ ℘ cent. The Hudson River shares sympathize strongly with the recent renewal of the second mortgage at par and the rapid appreciation of the first and third mortgages. The price opened this morning at 50½, seller 60 days, and went up to 51⅞, cash, late in the afternoon. The Western list to-day was somewhat irregular. The advance in Cleveland and Toledo appeared to be checked. The stock closed 36½, against 36⅞ yesterday afternoon. Rock Island was on the pause, closing 74½@¼, against 74½@¼ yesterday. At the same time the stock was taken freely at 74, at sellers' option. While on other descriptions the market was again very strong, Galena was wanted at the close at 68¾, and Illinois Central rose to 68½@68¾ ℘ cent.; Michigan Central to 53⅞; Michigan Southern Guaranteed to 39⅞@⅞; and Michigan Southern Common to 18½@⅞. Part of the rise on Burlington and Quincy was lost, the price leaving off 77½ ℘ cent. Harlem continued firm, especially on the common shares, while Panama and Pacific Mail were neglected. The Coal shares quiet, City Bank shares firm. On the Railway Bond list the demand was again firm and full prices paid. State Stocks ¼@½ lower on Missouris and Tennessees. The general market this afternoon closed at steady prices and under a continued firm tone. The following sales of stocks were made by order of an executor, by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

180 shares Bank of Commerce	99½@99¾
80 shares Bank of America	110⅞
140 shares Merchants' Bank	107@107¼
50 shares Park Bank	111¾
60 Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	96

We find nothing new in the Money Market to-day. The supply on temporary loan continues easy at 5 ℘ cent., and on discounts within 4 months' date at 5@5½ for prime selections of paper, and 6 ℘ cent. for 4@6 months' lists. The Bank averages of last week have added to the general confidence in a steady market through July and August. The Exchanges for the steamship *Persia* are less active than they promised at the opening of the market yesterday. The demand is fair on London at 109⅞, and on Paris at f.5 14⅜. The engagements of Bullion are about $600,000, but as the steamer will not sail until the afternoon, the exact shipment is not yet known. Among the passengers who go out in the *Persia* will be Mr. SHERMAN, of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 ℘ cent., payable on and after the second day of August next, to the stockholders, at their office, No. 176 Chatham-square, corner of Mott-street.

The receipts of the New-Jersey Railroad and transportation Company for the first six months of 1859 and 1860, compare as follows:

	1859.	1860.
Way lines passengers	$231,156 91	$264,928 52
Freight	46,360 22	56,327 59
Through lines	108,192 07	108,708 66
Mails, rents, mis., &c.	93,350 31	100,367 03
Total	$479,059 57	$539,326 80

The statements of the Philadelphia Banks for the past two weeks compare as follows:

	July 9.	July 16.		
Capital Stock	$11,771,715	$11,772,615	Increase	$906
Loans	26,835,868	26,378,435	Increase	42,657
Specie	4,306,866	4,403,157	Increase	97,291
Due from B'ks	1,717,982	1,707,302	Decrease	10,080
Due other B'ks	3,159,819	3,313,195	Increase	153,376
Deposits	15,824,391	15,796,205	Decrease	28,116
Circulation	2,960,381	2,859,852	Decrease	110,527

The following is a more detailed account of the leather failures in London, to which we referred yesterday, copied from the London *Standard* of July 2:

The mercantile community were thrown into a state of consternation this morning by the announcement that Messrs. STREATFEILD, LAURENCE & MORTIMORE, the old established leather and hide factors, were not in a condition to fulfil their engagements. The depression in the leather trade, principally through the depreciation of stocks, it was known was likely to interfere with the stability of many firms, and might eventually compromise some of the largest, but it was scarcely anticipated that this highly-respected house would be reduced to the immediate necessity of suspending. Reports had been circulated to the effect that they had suffered largely through several failures—among others. Messrs. JAMES DAVIES & SONS, and Messrs. DRAPER & Co., and that they were connected with different firms whose resources were questionable. Still the reputation of the partners and their private property induced a belief that their condition was sound and entirely free from any pressing inconvenience. The situation of the leather trade has, however, become so serious, and this firm turns out to be so enormously involved in its operations, that it seems no other resource has remained than to take the opinion of their principal creditors, including the several banks and discount establishments interested, as to what steps could be adopted. The meeting of the representatives of these institutions took place to-day, when explanations were elicited and it was then almost unanimously determined that the house should stop payment. Claims to the extent of £600,000 to £700,000, chiefly on bills, were traced; and it is said that the failure will be for nearly £1,000,000. It will, nevertheless, be noticed, from the short circular of Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND & Co., the accountants in whose hands the business has been placed, that they set the liabilities at from £800,000 to £900,000. Of the probable dividend no certain estimate can at present be formed, because much will depend upon the realization of the estate and the debts due from the various houses with which the firm has been associated, but sanguine parties have put it as high as 15s. in the pound, while many think it not improbable that 10s. may be secured. Both these statements are based upon the circumstance that the private property will yield a considerable surplus for the benefit of the joint creditors. It was not until late in the afternoon that the suspension was officially communicated, and much sympathy was then expressed for the principal partners, Mr. LAURENCE and Mr. MORTIMORE, who have for many years held a prominent position in mercantile circles. Quite a panic existed in the neighborhood of Leadenhall and Bermondsey, the centres of business in the leather trade, throughout the day, the peculiar embarrassments of this large establishment, and their inevitable consequences, having excited general attention. It is distinctly affirmed that the bill transactions do not in the least represent accommodation paper, but that they arise from a system of renewal, which has been followed out with the object of serving houses who, though weak, have thereby been enabled to extend their transactions far beyond ordinary limits. Notwithstanding the desire which prompted these arrangements may, in the first instance, have been laudable, it has at length led to overtrading, and has entailed no small amount of mischief. It was roughly guessed this evening, among several of the trade who are deeply interested, that if the complete number of firms who are compromised shall have to succumb, the liabilities will, in round numbers, approximate to £2,000,000. The effect of this shock upon the leather and hide departments will not be surmounted for a long period, even if the dividends should be satisfactory and the majority of the operations prove clear from taint. The following is the announcement from Messrs. COLEMAN & Co.:

"In consequence of the failure of several persons largely engaged in the hide and leather trade we regret to state that the highly respectable and old established firm of Messrs. STREATFEILD, LAURENCE & MORTIMORE, have felt it to be their duty, under the advice of their largest creditors, to suspend payment. The affairs have been placed in the hands of Messrs. COLEMAN TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co., who will prepare a statement with as little delay as possible. The liabilities are stated to be between £800,000 and £900,000."

The Liverpool firm, the branch of Messrs. STREATFEILD, LAURENCE & Co., it is believed, may avoid failure, and up to this evening there was no advice to the contrary. It must, nevertheless, be extensively involved in the transactions of the London establishment.

Two other houses, with moderate liabilities, were stated to have suspended in the course of the day—viz.: Messrs. SMITH, PATIENT & SMITH and Messrs. J. H. SMITH & Co. *Four or five further firms* were reported, but there was some uncertainty about the names, although a regular list, it is expected, will be furnished either to-morrow or the next day. It is understood that circulars have been addressed to the whole of the parties, some 12 or 14 houses, by Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND & Co., requesting them, at the instance of Messrs. STREATFEILD, LAURENCE & MORTIMORE, to communicate with that firm respecting their position, so that every facility may be afforded for bringing their affairs into regular liquidation. The principal of these are city and Bermondsey firms, but there are also, in addition, one or two country houses.

From what has transpired in relation to the affairs of Messrs. DRAPER & Co., the provincial firm in the leather trade, whose difficulties have accelerated these other disasters, it appears that the prospect entertained of a favorable composition has within the last three days considerably diminished."

The earnings of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroadwere for the month of

June, 1860	$81,102 15
June, 1859	55,262 93
Increase	$25,839 62

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN PLAIN BONDS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Amid all the congratulations showered upon the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, on the partial recovery of its financial affairs from the effects of mismanagement and panic, I do not hear, nor have I heard, a word in regard to its Plain or unsecured bonds, payable in 1863, of which there is outstanding a large amount. The former Board of Directors, not only paid the interest on them regularly up to Feb. 1, 1860, but offered the Sinking Fund Bonds in exchange; which offer the new Directors have ungraciously withdrawn, and it is now an interesting question for holders of them, whether the Plain Bonds are worth anything or nothing. Having nothing but the honor and plighted faith of the Company, as an offset to unpaid coupons, accumulating interest, and rapidly maturing principal, the owners of such bonds—the only ones which are not taken care of by the Company—begin to fear that they are to be made victims of the most cold-blooded and disgraceful repudiation. If, through your columns, you can throw any light upon the subject of these bonds, and their true value, you will render good service to the financial public, and to a large class of readers.

PLAIN, 1863.

The Bonds referred to are as follows:

Plain Bonds, Michigan Southern Company, due March, 1st, 1860	$161,000
Plain Bonds, North Indianna Company, due February 1st, 1860	244,000
Together	$405,000

No purpose of repudiating these bonds is entertained by the present managers. The delay in the payment of interest is thus far no more serious than on other classes of the bonds of the Company. To make these bonds readily marketable, as well as to afford additional security, an offer stood open for some time to give in exchange the longer date Sinking Funds, now selling at 80½@81 ℘ cent., but it was declined by the holders, and then, of course withdrawn. If any additional security to the plighted faith of the Company be wanted now, the managers are prepared to substitute the second mortgage bonds on the whole property.

BOGUS FIRE INSURANCE SECURITIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Albany *Journal*, of about June 12 to 15, contained a report in relation to the Everett Fire Insurance Company, and that same paper of 30th June, another report in relation to the Hendrick Hudson Fire Insurance Company—showing the utter worthlessness of the securities attempted to be palmed upon this community as valuable Insurance capital. It would serve the public interest, and tend to prevent future frauds of the kind, if your journal would make up and publish a condensed statement from these two reports made by the efficient Superintendent of the Insurance Department; and the object of this note is to suggest to you to have this done, and to publish it in a paper that will be read by those most vitally interested.

R. H.

The full-length report on the Everett Fire we have never seen, nor have we the report on the Hendrick Hudson Fire at hand. It is, perhaps, sufficient to say of the latter, that the so-called mortgage securities of the concern, of $150,000, were found wholly valueless beyond *nineteen thousand dollars*, and even the exceptions to this small total were of questionable market availability. The lesson implied, if not directly enforced by the investigation in this case, addresses itself peculiarly to the other Fire offices of recent establishment, which have been allowed thus far to pass muster with the Department at Albany. Their *out of town mortgages* are doubtless more regular than those of the Hendrick Hudson, and less tainted with fraud or deception, but in the possible contingency, of a devastating fire or series of great fires in this City, it is at least questionable whether *such securities* could be made immediately available—many of them being on vacant or comparatively unproductive property.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$1,462,388	$802,204	$2,074,433
Previously reported	34,447,461	33,469,916	45,121,351
Since Jan. 1	$35,909,849	$34,272,120	$47,195,784

The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) ℘ cent.

The receipts at tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the second week of July, 1860 and 1859, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.
1860	18,000	325,100	494,600	—
1859	19,700	31,200	171,300	6,200
Decrease	1,700	Inc. 493,900	Inc. 323,300	Dec. 6,200

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far, for the years 1860 and 1859, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	295,600	2,942,700	5,069,600	78,700
1859	166,700	486,400	971,500	140,700
Increase	128,900	2,456,300	4,098,100	Dec. 62,000

Reducing the Wheat to Flour, the excess in the receipts of 1860 is equal to 620,160 bbls. Flour.

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of Produce, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 14th inst., have been as follows:

	1860.	1859.	1858.
Canal open	April 25.	April 15.	April 28.
Flour, bbls.	295,600	166,700	609,500
Wheat, bush	2,942,700	486,400	3,893,900
Corn, bush	5,069,600	971,500	1,209,600
Barley, bush	78,700	140,700	368,600
Rye, bush	91,500	93,200	169,600
Oats, bush	2,926,900	1,860,800	1,441,100
Pork, bbls	5,213	28,663	14,512
Beef, bbls	2,282	12,910	6,658
Cheese, lbs	215,200	154,000	128,100
Lard	262,800	1,981,900	1,637,000
Butter	111,100	206,800	78,300
Bacon	443,200	1,396,100	2,519,800
Wool	108,700	100,400	276,000

The Earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, during the second week in July, 1860, were $49,100, against those of the same week in 1859, which were $35,696—showing a gain of $13,404.

The Earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company the second week in July were $11,145; same week last year, $10,421—showing an increase of $724.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 17, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last have been: 12 bbls. Ashes, 8,200 bbls. Flour, 8 bbls. Corn Meal, 76,239 bushels Wheat, 29,835 bushels Corn, 14,096 bushels Oats, 217 pkgs. Provisions.

ASHES—Sales, 65 bbls. at $5 12½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported of 800 mats Java, at 15½c.@16c.; 1,250 bags Rio, at 14c.@14½c.; 300 bags Cape, at 13½c.; 100 bags Maracaibo, at 14c.; 100 bags St. Domingo, at 13c. ℘ lb.

COTTON—The reported sales to-day have been 2,500 bales, at old rates.

FISH—Have been inactive at previous prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, yet quoted about the same in price. Sales 9,400 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 20@$5 25; inferior to very choice extra State at $5 40@$5 60, mainly at $5 42½@$5 55; superfine Western, at $5 15@$5 25; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 30@$6 10; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 35@$6 25; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5 50@$5 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 75 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20	@	$5 25
Extra State	5 40	@	5 60
Superfine Western	5 15	@	5 25
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 30	@	6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 35	@	6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 50	@	5 60
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 60	@	5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 80	@	7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@	5 70
Extra Genesee	5 85	@	7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 85	@	7 50

Southern Flour has been in moderate request at about former rates. Sales have been reported of 2,100 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$5 90 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 95@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian is quiet, including superfine, at $5 10@$5 20, and inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 25@$7 50 ℘ bbl.; 700 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3 45@$4 20 for fine and superfine ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine. ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is advancing, the demand being active, especially for Spring. We have heard of sales of 93,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 42; fair ordinary to very choice White Western, at $1 43@$1 56—the latter an extreme rate; inferior Canada Club, on terms not ascertained; Milwaukee Club, at $1 28@$1 30; Chicago Spring, at $1 26; new Amber Jersey and Southern, at $1 40; and White Kentucky at $1 55 ℘ bushel. Corn is quite plenty and is declining. Sales have been reported of 102,500 bushels, at 61c.@62c., for sound mixed Western; 65c.@69c. for yellow Western, and 63c. for sound yellow ℘ bushel. Other kinds are inactive. Rye continues in slack demand at 80c.@82c. ℘ bushel. Oats rule quiet, including poor to prime Canada, at 38c.@40c.; Western, 38c.@40c.; State 40c.@41c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 36c.@39c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been reported of 600 bales North River, at 90c.@95c. ℘ 100 lbs.

A car-load of new Spring Wheat was received at Chicago on Saturday last from Sterling, the first of the season. The quality was fair, but it was damp and on that account it was rejected. This is eleven days earlier than the first arrival of the crop of 1859, and about one month earlier than the crop of 1858. The dates on which the first receipts of Spring Wheat at Chicago took place for a series of years are as follows:

1860	July 14	1857	August 5
1859	July 25	1856	August 8
1858	August 12		

HIDES—Have been in moderate request, at about previous rates.

HOPS—Sales 60 bales last year's crop, at 6c.@12c. ℘ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 50 ℘ thousand.

LEATHER—The demand has been moderate. Prices have not varied much.

METALS—Have been quiet. No important changes have occurred in prices.

MOLASSES—Transactions have been unimportant to-day. Prices are nominally the same.

PRINTING CLOTHS—In Providence sales have been effected, during the week, of only 24,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 5,000 pieces 64 by 64 at 5⅝c.; 3,000 pieces 60 by 68 at 5⅝c.; 5,000 pieces 60 by 64 at 5½c.; 3,000 pieces 60 by 64, on private terms; 3,000 pieces 60 by 60 at 5¼c.; 3,000 pieces 52 by 56 at 4⅞c.; 2,000 pieces 48 by 52 at 4⅝c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed, to-day. Sales have been reported of 800 bbls., in lots, including New Mess, chiefly at $19 37. Old Mess, at $18 50; New Prime, at $14 25@$14 37½; and Old Prime at $12 50@$12 62½ ℘ bbl. Cut Meats remain unchanged. Lard is salable and firm; the day's transactions add up 600 tcs. and bbls., at 13c.@13¼c. ℘ lb. Beef is in fair demand at old rates; sales 450 bbls., in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 50@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess $14@$16 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ℘ bbl. Butter is in request at 10c.@18c. for new State, and 9c.@15c. for Ohio, ℘ lb. Cheese is selling at 7c.@11c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales 175 tcs., in lots, at $4 56¼@$4 87½, chiefly within the range, ℘ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand, and sales have been made of 2,250 hhds., including Cuba, at 6⅛c.@7⅜c.; Porto Rico, at 7⅛c.@7⅞c.; New-Orleans, (by auction,) at 6⅛c.@7⅜c.; and 125 boxes Havana, part at 7⅝c.@8c. ℘ lb. STUART's refined Sugars are now quoted thus: Loaf, 10⅜c.; Best Crushed, 10⅜c.; Circle A Crushed, 10⅛c.; Granulated, 10⅛c.; Ground, 10⅜c. ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 60 hhds. Kentucky at 4c.@7¾c.; 74 cases Seed Leaf at 4c.@6½c.; and 53 bales Havana at 26c.@32c. ℘ lb.

WHISKEY—Sales, 600 bbls, chiefly at 21⅛c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS.—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 3,000 bbls Flour at 2s. 3d.; 5,000 bushels Wheat at 8¼d. in bulk, and by steamer; 500 boxes Cheese at 50s. For London, there were taken 3,000 bbls. Flour at 3s; and 1,800 bushels Wheat at 9½d., in bags. For Glasgow, 10,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk and bags, at 9@9½d. ℘ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY—ISLE OF NYMPHS—SKETCHES IN INDIA.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE GREAT EASTERN—TOODLES.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE WOMAN AND THE ARTISTS—TYCOON.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—WILLIAM TELL—BLACK-EYED SUSAN—ROBERT MACAIRE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PERFORMANCES BY THE JUVENILE FAIRIES.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway—PAINTINGS AND STATUES.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—CHURCH'S TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We give further interesting details of Mexican news this morning, brought by the English steamer from Vera Cruz on the 2d, and received by way of Charleston. MIRAMON had retired from before the Liberal forces, and retreated to Guadalajara. The papers at the Capital were silent with regard to the motives which induced this step, but no doubt is entertained that he has sustained severe defeats and lost a great portion of his forces. His *prestige* is believed now to be completely nullified. The Liberals now occupy a better position than ever before, and unless some unforseen accident should occur, its speedy and final triumph is certain.

We have advices from Havana to the 14th inst. The sugar market was quiet and unchanged, and molasses was also inactive. Freights had slightly advanced. There is no general news.

Mr. DOUGLAS reached Boston last night, and was received with demonstrations of enthusiasm. His friends proposed giving him a serenade at a late hour. At Worcester, also, he was received by a large concourse of citizens, and made a few remarks in response to an address of welcome.

The Douglas National Executive Committee have issued an address to the Democracy of the United States, in which they declare that no compromise whatever is admissible; that they have made no proposition for a joint electoral ticket in any State, and that any such proposition, from whatever source, must be rejected.

The Coroner's inquest in the Walton-Matthews murder case, was continued for six hours yesterday, in the Supreme Court-room, and a mass of evidence taken. MARY ANN DAVIS testified to seeing a man on the night of the murder, immediately after the firing of the shot, run down Sixteenth-street and conceal himself in an area—being followed and passed by those in pursuit. She thought that CHARLES JEFFERD looked like the man, but was not certain. Officer MUNROE testified to the finding of a pistol in the yard of the house corner of Union-place and Sixteenth-street, two barrels of which were discharged. Mr. W. M. BETTS testified to the circumstances of CHARLES JEFFERD'S surrendering himself, and that the pistol found by Officer MUNROE was not that intrusted to him by JEFFERD for safe keeping. JEFFERD told him that he had thrown his pistol away when he heard he was suspected of the murders, because he did not wish to have a pistol found on him. Mr. SLADE gave an interesting description of the manner in which Mrs. WALTON was affected by the death of her husband. One of the witnesses testified to a conversation with CHARLES JEFFERD on Sunday after the murder, in which, after having read the account of the affair in a Sunday paper, CHARLES JEFFERD asked the witness if he "had a mother or sister, and she was injured by a man, whether he would shoot him or not." The witness replied that he would, and JEFFERD said they would hang him like a dog if he did. The inquest will be continued this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

The further hearing in the case of FREDERICK HOFFMAN, late Secretary and Transfer Clerk of the Pacific Steamship Company, was resumed yesterday, before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Mr. DAVIDGE, the President of the Company, was still too sick to attend, but the examination was, notwithstanding, proceeded with. The witnesses examined were Messrs. FRANCIS SKIDDY, a Director and formerly a President of the Company, and SAMUEL G. OGDEN, their accountant. At the close of their testimony, after considerable discussion between the respective counsel, the Justice fixed the amount of bail at $10,000, a somewhat high sum, for which at a late hour last night no surety could be found. The prisoner will undoubtedly, however, be bailed to-day.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday at the City Hall. A resolution offered by Mr. PURDY to associate the Committee on Printing and Stationery with that on annual taxes relative to the communication of the late City Chamberlain as to moneys and securities handed to the present incumbent, and to inquire as to the safety thereof, was adopted. The Deputy Comptroller sent in a communication showing the condition of the County Treasury for the week ending July 12, as follows: Balance in hand, $318,509 62; receipts from all sources for the week, $9,083 16. Total, $327,592 78. Disbursements for the week, $11,703 41; leaving a balance of $315,889 37. The report was referred to the Committee on Taxes.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening a resolution calling upon the Comptroller for the expenditures for street-cleaning for the first six months of the years 1859 and 1860, and the amount remaining to the credit of the City in the Treasury, for the street-cleaning appropriation, was adopted. The annual report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department was received, showing that there were in active service 14 Engineers, 2,234 members of engine companies, 1,401 members of hose companies, and 582 members of hook and ladder companies, making a total of 4,227 men—an increase of 527 over the number stated in the last report. Of engines there are 57 companies, 56 hose companies, and 17 hook and ladder companies. The Chief is unfavorable to the steam fire-engines, and says that eight fires out of ten are subdued by the hand engines before the steam engines arrive. The Comptroller submitted a statement showing the amount of appropriations and expenditures for the City to June 30, making, inclusive of revenue bonds, trust accounts and special accounts, $8,945,320 41.

The Free Academy Commencement exercises were held in the Academy of Music last evening, and were listened to by a larger audience than ever before attended a Commencement of the same institution. The speaking was good, and as such, met with the applause it merited. The number of graduates was forty-six—the largest number that ever before graduated at one time. The Chair was occupied by Commissioner A. H. GREEN, and the music was furnished by Dodworth's Band.

The annual distribution of prizes at the Mount St. Vincent Academy at Font Hill, on the Hudson River, took place yesterday. There was a large attendance of the Catholic clergy and laity. Archbishop HUGHES distributed the prizes, and made an address to the pupils at the close of the exercises. The Academy is in a highly flourishing condition, and has 150 pupils.

The Telegraph informs us of a destructive fire which occurred in Dalles, Texas, on the 7th inst. Thirty-three buildings, comprising the best portion of the town, were destroyed, involving a loss of between three and four hundred thousand dollars. An incendiary set fire to a grocery-store in Philadelphia yesterday morning. The flames caught the stairway, preventing the escape of the occupants of the upper stories by the ordinary mode of egress, and they were forced to leap from the windows. Only one person, however, was injured.

Our Chicago visitors, the really famous Zouaves, visited the sister city of Brooklyn yesterday, and after inspecting the Navy-yard, and being reviewed by the Mayor, dined and drilled. The public, to the number of 20,000, were alone interested in the latter operation, which, as a spectacle, was gratifying in the highest degree. It took place at Fort Greene, and gave immense satisfaction to all who were fortunate enough to behold it. Those who were unable to obtain a view thereof, and those who came too late, broke, in spirit, at least, the tenth commandment a great many times.

An injunction suit has been commenced to test the validity of the act of the last Legislature, authorizing the construction of the Broadway Parallel Railroad. A restraining order to show cause why an injunction should not issue, was made yesterday by Justice INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court. It is returnable on Monday, the 26th. Justice BONNEY, of the Supreme Court, has rendered his decision, granting the application of a portion of St. Thomas' Church, corner Broadway and Houston-street, for leave to sell their Church property. It is designed to remove up town.

The Stock market continued active yesterday. Prices were generally higher, the exceptions being New-York Central, which closed 83⅞@⅞, and Toledo, 36¼. There was a fresh rise in Erie to 23⅞, and in Hudson River to 51⅞. Nothing new in Money or Exchange.

The transactions in Flour were light, while Wheat was quite active. Corn was plenty and cheaper. Provisions were in moderate request. Sugars and Coffee were in good demand. Whisky attracted more attention. Cotton was also more sought after. The movements in other branches of business were restricted.

The Eclipse of To-Day.

To-day occurs the most impressive of all celestial phenomena—a total Solar Eclipse! Not only is it total, lasting three entire and precious minutes, but the chief planets of our system—Venus, Mercury, Jupiter and Saturn, constellated around the sun—"assist" at the *fête*. Many a century will pass before the numbers which rule the stars shall bring about so rare a combination, and permit other eyes in other ages to contemplate a spectacle so magnificent.

In our latitudes, indeed, we are only favored with a partial obscuration, our portion of the planet falling not under the *umbra*, but the *penumbra*, of the moon: and to us this Eclipse will offer no higher interest than others already witnessed at various times during the present generation.

It is along the upper sides of our Continent—from the mouth of the Columbia River across British America, Hudson's Bay and Labrador—that the moon projects its black conical shadow, seventy miles wide. Athwart the Atlantic the umbra sweeps, passing over Northern Spain and Africa, and terminating near the borders of the Red Sea. Preparations for observing the grand phenomenon, accordingly, have been going on for months, and for some time the astronomical corps have been at their respective stations along the track of the lunar shadow. The two American expeditions must have had experience of the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties to an extent quite inappreciable by their European *confreres*, who have had but to resort to the summits of Reynoso, Moncayo and other mountains of old sun-lit Spain, where the Southern clime and a cloudless heaven doubtless combine to render their sky-watching task of to-day charming in the highest degree. But amid the densely wooded regions where our American savans have had to take their stations, it needed a corps of *voyageurs*—old employes of the Hudson's Bay Company—to cut a path through the forest, for our astronomers' pack mules, laden with the strange burden of theodolites, chronometers and refracting telescopes!

It is certainly a notable evidence of the prodigious *rôle* science has come to play in the scheme of modern civilization, that not only all the leading nationalities—United States, England, France, Germany, Russia, &c.—have equipped extensive astronomical expeditions, each at a cost greater than went to the outfit of COLUMBUS on his voyage of discovery of a New World; but even the Republics of South and Central America, the Spanish and British West Indies, Mexico and Canada, have sent their savans, while the Viceroy of Egypt gave orders that a scientific expedition be organized to make observations on the line of totality in Africa. Is there not something affecting in this world-homage to Science—in this universal faith in a mathematical prophecy?

And how picturesque to the imagination rises the conception of those improvised observatories, with their army of star-gazers, all along the moon's shadow-belt! To-day a hundred telescopes are directed to the ecliptic point; a hundred astronomers watch, calm and expectant—sextants, barometers, chronometers and the matchless apparatus which mathematical skill has devised to aid them in their delicate and complicated observations, at hand: instantaneous as the moon's disk impinges on the sun's limb the skilled and subtle eyes scan every aspect of the heavenly marvel—each intent on some special phase or phenomenon, while the exquisitely sensitive photographic paper receives and registers—invaluable for after use—every physical and optical peculiarity of the magnificent spectacle!

Never was Eclipse observed under conditions of such ample scientific preparation as characterizes that of to-day, and we may hope that the results will be proportionately rich. Astronomy is learning to make more and more use of this class of phenomena, and to devise new uses for them as time goes on. Independent of their practical utility in regard to the great problem of the longitudes, they have been found within a century very important in determining with more exactitude the distance of the sun from our earth, while they furnish invaluable facilities for a variety of optical determinations, such as the problem of the mobility of light and the measure of its velocity.

The application of the data furnished by solar eclipses to the determination of terrestrial longitudes affords, indeed, an instance of the necessity of the loftiest scientific speculation to the satisfaction of the most ordinary practical wants. At the present day, if navigators cannot get within half-a-dozen miles of a true estimate, in the seas under the line, it is for want of more observations of the kind afforded during eclipses. Thus it is that these wonderful conjunctions of the heavenly bodies, apparently so unrelated with any terrestrial interest, are in reality most intimately connected with navigation, with commerce, and the entire scheme of human action and endeavor!

These considerations may keep us from falling into that flippant tone which practical men frequently assume with regard to purely theoretical investigations. Everything, in fact, is related to everything else. The most purely abstract speculations in time push to prolific practical applications; and, to use CONDORCET'S illustration, "the sailor who is preserved from shipwreck by the exact observation of the longitude owes his life to a theory conceived two thousand years before, by men of genius, who had in view simply geometrical speculations!"

The educational function of these phenomena is no doubt also very profound. The immortal author of the *Mécanique Celeste* has observed that if our astronomy were forgotten, the old superstitious terrors about eclipses and comets would immediately spring up. How much is this for celestial geometry to have done for the popular understanding! Apparitions which erst threw nations into universal terror—appalling men's minds with "dread of change," are now looked upon with perfect serenity as but furnishing illustrations of the composition of planetary motions—stupendous indeed as phenomena, but perfectly subject to rational law, and capable of being grasped in all their scope by the rational intellect.

But what must forever make the observation of Eclipses as interesting to the public as to philosophers is the astounding proof they afford of man's prophetic power. Conic Sections and transcendental functions are apt to be rather distant acquaintances of most of us, so that few are able to appreciate the elaborate mathematical processes on which the prediction of an Eclipse is based. And yet it is impossible not to share in the common elevation given to the human intellect in the invention of a scheme of mathematical inductions which gives us the freedom of eternities past and to come. Surely there is something very august in the thought that we have it in our power to range up and down the centuries and fix the precise moment of such celestial phenomena as Eclipses with absolute certainty and the most rigorous minuteness! When the astronomer, establishing his equations of the times and positions of the heavenly bodies, predicts, years, and even centuries ahead, the occurrence of a solar Eclipse,—and duly to the day, the hour, ay, the very *second*, the conjunction comes,—is it possible not to feel freer at the accession of so much *power* as this prophetic faculty brings us?

How such sublime manifestations shrivel into infinite insignificance our hot and small ambitions—our plans and politics! Contemplate the celestial spaces and intervals, and then shorten the sight to take in the plottings and plannings of our terrestrial tragi-comedy—and what a contrast! Far removed forever from all human control are these august phenomena—allied to forces which make our granite-ribbed globe but a dancing mote in infinite space, and project our solid life into vapor and purple haze.

Soulouque and Hayti.

The *Revue de Commerce*, a Haytian journal, in its issue of the 30th ult., has an article on the Ex-Emperor SOULOUQUE, in which it is stated that the illustrious exile was so excited by the news of the triumphal tour of President GEFFRARD, that he seriously contemplated invading the island over which he formerly reigned. It is further alleged that VIL LUBIN and ADELSON, SOULOUQUE'S Prime Ministers, were charged with the execution of the project of invasion; that they had already obtained a schooner as the first installment of a fleet, and that the day of SOULOUQUE'S departure from Jamaica had been definitively fixed.

The *Revue de Commerce* either means to hoax its readers, or is woefully misinformed as to the movements of the ex-monarch. Our advices from Jamaica, which are later than those given by our Haytian cotemporary, represent SOULOUQUE as very much indisposed to exertion. Never at any period of his life remarkable for activity of mind or body, he is now in his old age on the verge of imbecility. He lives in a very retired and humble cottage in the city of Kingston, and spends most of his time in gambling with a few Haytian renegades as fallen and degraded as himself. The very negroes of Kingston regard the ex-monarch with the most supreme contempt, and if the old man should ever become so insane as to attempt to leave Jamaica, a few ancient females would be a force strong enough to prevent him. SOULOUQUE, like most cruel men, is a notorious coward, and has repeatedly sought protection from the authorities of Kingston from imaginary enemies. He has as little ability to plan an invasion of Hayti as he has courage to put it in execution.

In addition to this, his ex-majesty is utterly without funds. He lives in Kingston in a style of mean and wretched poverty. Undoubtedly there were some of his adherents who managed to leave their native island with well-filled purses; but they contrived even then to make SOULOUQUE as completely their tool as he was when he was decorated with mock imperial honors. The people of Hayti in general, and the *Revue de Commerce* in particular, may sleep sound on the assurance that SOULOUQUE will never again disturb their tranquillity.

The Value of a Character.

NAPOLEON III. has said as well as done a good many wise things, but he never said anything wiser than that "in the present age public opinion is sure to win the last victory. The Houses of Hapsburg and Bourbon are just now illustrating the truth of this proposition in a manner more edifying to the rest of the world than agreeable to themselves. In their own eyes the princes of these families are still "hedged round with the divinity" which encompassed their ancestors, and acting on the precedents of the past they have never hesitated to commit any extravagant cruelty, or to utter any flat perjury which the exigency of the moment appeared to make advisable, confiding always that SHAKESPEARE'S distinction between the choler of the captain and the mutiny of the soldier was still the law of human feeling. Meanwhile, mankind at large have been gradually coming to look upon Kings as at least no better than other people, and so, when FRANCIS II., of Naples, in the extremity of his terror, calls upon Italy and the world to believe that he will henceforth "deal justly, love mercy," and walk honestly with his subjects, not even official politeness can protect him against the sneering "reminder" that Europe has heard this sort of thing from Bourbons before; and that perjured princes must henceforth take their chance with other convicted felons.

As this "reminder" is clinched at the same moment by the unspeakable folly and baseness of his Spanish cousins, who openly retract, in France, the document which they voluntarily signed in Spain, in order to escape the consequences of a deliberate attempt to inflict the curse of civil war on their country, the Neapolitan Bourbon need hardly look for any mitigation of its sharpness.

So too in Austria, the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH having broken his word once again, and publicly cheated his people, even after the manner of the late ROBERT SCHUYLER, by over issues of national stock, is now rewarded by the incredulity of the whole Empire, when he professes to have discovered that Gen. VON EYNATTEN was the only defaulter in his service. He has dismissed, after a long detention and without a trial, the two great bankers, and the hundred or more officers incarcerated on suspicion of complicity with the General in his peculations; and the only result of this step has been to convince everybody in Austria and in Europe that the case was found to be too fearfully bad for judicial investigation, and that beneath the almost open bankruptcy of the Empire stretches a web of dishonesty so wide and strong that its exposure would only precipitate the ruin which nothing can avert.

The Clown of the Press.

DAN RICE is a very clever man in his way. The *Tribune* used to be very severe in its criticisms of his wit, but even that fastidious journal conceded to him nimbleness of limb and great powers of performing curious and audacious feats. Yet DAN was a fool to BENNETT. Our poor old neighbor, even in his decrepitude, can throw more summersaults, and turn his back upon his face oftener than DAN ever could,—and the coolness, the gravity, the perfectly placid composure with which he does it, is little short of miraculous.

Generally, we permit his performances in this line to pass without notice; but now and then we give our readers a specimen or two, more to keep him and his agile exploits in remembrance, than on account of any importance that attaches to them. Here is one:

Our readers remember that on Monday, July 2, Mr. VANDERBILT refused to take out any mails on his steamer to the Isthmus. We give below what our vigorous old neighbor said of it *then*—and what he says of it *now*:

From the N. Y. Herald, Tuesday, July 3.

THE CALIFORNIA MAILS—WHAT THE MERCHANTS SHOULD DO.—It will be seen by our special dispatch from Washington, that Commodore VANDERBILT *absolutely refuses to carry any mails to San Francisco*, and we are informed that he also positively forbids any mail matter being sent for the Isthmus, and for the Spanish-American republics, whose only means of communication with the merchants of New-York is through the Panama line of steamships. Two propositions for the conveyance of the California mail are before the Postmaster-General, who has ample power to accept one of them, *and the steamship influence is endeavoring to prevent his doing so.* One of these proposes to carry the mail by way of Salt Lake City, and the other by the San Antonio and El Paso route, and each offers to convey all mail matter, including newspapers and documents, through in twenty-five days.

The course of the steam ship interests in this matter is worthy of the severest reprobation. A permanent injury is attempted to be inflicted on the commerce of New-York by a *selfish monopoly*, that has raised the prices of transportation between the Atlantic and Pacific States to starvation point; and now, because the Post-office Department refuses to be fleeced to an enormous extent by them, *they have the impudence to say that no merchant shall remit his correspondence by their ships, and the press shall be closed to all access with its readers.* The merchants of New-York owe it to themselves, to the honor of this metropolitan City, to their own interests and those of the country at large, which they so legitimately represent, to put the seal of their condemnation *upon this high-handed outrage by a selfish and dictatorial monopoly.* A public meeting should at once be called, and resolutions passed expressive of their indignation, and calling upon the Postmaster-General to exert every power with which he is invested to give the country at once a tri-weekly mail to San Francisco.

In the present disturbed state of the Indian country through which the Utah route runs, it may be prudent to give the preference to the San Antonio and El Paso route for the present. A further advantage might perhaps be obtained on that route by taking the mails to San Diego, and conveying the heavy portion by sea from there to San Francisco, while the locked mails could go on by land, if time is thereby saved. The President should have this overland mail route at once established, and thus *forever put at rest this dictatorial claim of the Panama monopoly, which seeks to be more powerful than the Government and the highest interests of the people.*

The merchants of New-York owe to themselves another duty. They should see that measures are at once initiated to establish a *permanent opposition route to California* by way of the Isthmus. A number of feasible routes can be opened easily if men of credit and standing will place themselves at the head of the enterprise. A mail and wagon route across the Isthmus of Chiriqui, with magnificent harbors at both ends, and 60 miles only of easy transit, can be opened in 60 days. The Nicaragua route could be opened in three months, and the Honduras and Tehuantepec routes are also available. We commend to the Chamber of Commerce to take inquiry into this matter at once, and give their countenance to parties who may undertake it. And let the merchants of New-York speak out in regard *to the present outrage. Should any of them be injured by the refusal of Commodore Vanderbilt to carry their letters and packages, an action will lie against him for damages.*

From the N. Y. Herald, Monday, July 16.

THE CALIFORNIA MAIL DIFFICULTY—OUR OCEAN STEAM MARINE.—The attention of the public has been especially directed, since the adjournment of Congress, to the position of Mr. VANDERBILT in the matter of the California mail contract. The affair was a very simple one upon its face; but as it indirectly raises the old question as to our steam marine, and its connection with the general Government, we purpose to examine the subject a little in detail.

And first let us see what are the facts in the case. Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT is a steamship "Commodore" by trade. He has earned his title as fairly as any cocked hat in the service. We doubt whether the sixty four captains on the navy list have in their consolidated heads a greater amount of hard common sense than VANDERBILT carries under his hat. *It is all very well to call such a man a monopolist.* If he is so it is through his own energy, shrewdness and determination. He has made his own way in the world, walks in his own road, and needs no defence from any quarter. He represents, however, a vital principle, *for which we have always contended, and always shall contend.* Mr. VANDERBILT has a large amount of capital employed in steamers, which ply between New-York and San Francisco, and is also interested in the carrying trade to Europe. His ships help to maintain the commercial reputation of New-York, and to vindicate the supremacy of our steam marine. The Government never helped him to the amount of a dollar. On the contrary, the Government has attempted to dictate to him the sum which shall be paid to him for services rendered. *He refused to submit to such dictation, and left the mails behind. Under such circumstances, it is neither logical nor sensible to charge the failure of the mail service upon Mr. Vanderbilt.* The onus lies clearly upon the Government, and the whole difficulty arises from the mistaken policy and absurd jealousy of certain official personages at Washington and elsewhere. * * * And in the matter of Mr. VANDERBILT, *he has acted like a thorough business man*—one who knew he had nothing to expect from Government except what he forced from it, and therefore treated it like a private individual, driving a sharp bargain, as is customary with men of his class; and *the blame, as we have said before, to the failure of the mails belongs not to him*, but to the Government, which seems to have passed into the hands of the veriest noodles that ever dabbled in red tape and sealing-wax. * * * Had Mr. VANDERBILT been a man of less determination than he is, he might be sacrificed. *Even now there is a dead set made at him by the conductors of a fourth rate newspaper*, notorious for the operations of its proprietors in old churches and fancy stocks—*a sheet as obscure as it is ignorant, and the circulation of which, always limited, is now steadily on the decline.* All this, however, will avail nothing against the great principle which Mr. VANDERBILT, as well as COLLINS and LAW, represents. That the man has his faults—that he drives a hard bargain, and keeps a sharp look out for the main chance—may be true. That such men as he have more to do in the building up of the country, in the extension of its commerce, and in forwarding its material prosperity, than all the broken down politicians and small fry editors in the nation, is beyond peradventure. *Mr. Vanderbilt has taught the powers that be a salutary lesson. He has laid the rod on well, and we hope that the punishment by him inflicted will have a good effect on all parties concerned.*

Is not that well done? Did RICE or any other great circus clown ever do the thing better? Yet BENNETT, old as he is, can do it every day! Talk of BLONDIN, or the Zouave drill, or the muscular feats of HEENAN the Hittite: what are they all to the acrobatic performances of our antique neighbor? There's not a clown on the continent who can turn himself *endwise* half so suddenly, when he hears the whip crack, as Professor BENNETT.

A Monster among the Quakers.

The Philadelphia Committee, now waiting upon the directors of the *Great Eastern*, have succeeded, if we may trust the Philadelphia papers, in impressing those gentlemen with the accessibility of that much-favored port. They assure the courteous Board that there is not the least danger of the great ship touching bottom in the Delaware, as she does when the tide flags at her Hammond-street moorings, pointing with justifiable pride to the five or six fathoms which confront the Philadelphia water-line; and, that assertion may not fail for lack of circumstance, the *fact* that a certain *Cathedral*, drawing 25½ feet of water, was at some unreported time unable to pass the bar into the Bay of New-York, and had to be taken to Philadelphia, where such monsters find so much easier admission, is produced in evidence.

But for the certificate that the *Cathedral* referred to drew but the depth specified, we might have assumed the story to be true, and predicated it of a floating St. Paul's or the fane of Strasbourg, seeking entrance with dome or spire, as the case might be, downward. There would of course be inherent impossibilities in such an attempt. But inasmuch as the water upon the bar at Sandy Hook ranges at high tide from twenty-eight to thirty feet, and vessels drawing twenty-seven feet are frequently passing it, we are constrained to ascribe the story to that eagerness of suasion which is apt to be disdainful of facts. It is possible that the water at the Philadelphia wharves is profounder than at the ill-chosen quarters to which the *Great Eastern* has been assigned in New-York; but as much may be said for half the wells in the country; and the Great Ship could be as easily turned and managed in one of them as in the river at Philadelphia. Courtesies of this kind should not be extended by Philadelphians to anything larger than a first-class ferry-boat. The tender is attended with too serious danger.

Don't Want to Pay!

Our citizens, or some among them, demur to paying for their Japanese whistle. They think $120,000 too much money for so little fun. This only shows how innocent and unreasonable they are. It will be a long time before they will have another Japanese caravan even at that price. Besides, they ought to have thought of all this before they bought the whistle. They were glad enough to invite the Japanese here; they were jubilant when they found their invitation accepted:—words could not express their delight when they found that these novel guests were to be handsomely entertained,—and the public joy reached its climax when details of the magnificent Japanese ball, in honor of our illustrious and princely visitors, were spread before the world. Did they expect to get all these nice delights for nothing? Why, the Messrs. LELAND, who had explicit and peremptory orders from the Aldermanic Committee to pay no regard whatever to expense, paid $1,100 for the flowers that bloomed upon the supper tables on the night of the *fête*. Do our citizens expect such luxuries for nothing? The *wine bill* for that occasion alone amounted to over $20,000. Can ladies expect to stand ancle-deep in champagne all the evening without expense? How could the waiters, suckers, and miscellaneous hangers-on of that vast and motley crowd, pass champagne bottles out of the windows, and sell them at twenty-five and fifty cents each, unless the City paid cost price for them? The bill for the Japanese Ball alone was over $55,000. We warned the public in advance that the visit of the Japanese would cost over $100,000. But the warning only increased the general eagerness to have them at all hazards and regardless of expense. And now that pay-day comes round, there is a general outcry because hotel-keepers, hackmen, and every body else decline to work for nothing.

There were about seventy of the Japs, and they stayed thirteen days. Ten dollars a day for each would seem to be a large allowance, considering that two-thirds of them were servants; but this would not amount to a *third* of the hotel bill alone. But it must be remembered that the Aldermanic Committee, ten or fifteen in number, had suites of rooms there also,—that they and their friends lived at the Metropolitan during the visit, and that champagne, brandy and liquor of all kinds were freely disbursed to the multitudinous and thirsty host of their friends and admirers. Consider, too, that each of these officials personages seized the opportunity to "dress up" at the public expense, for the public appearance he was expected to make. Do our readers remember the very yellow kids, which seemed to have been adopted as a uniform by the members of the Common Council on occasion of the parade? We have been informed on pretty good authority that each member of the Committee ordered *seven dozen* gloves for that occasion, making a special agreement that they should be exchanged for ladies' gloves afterwards if desired. Gloves are expensive.

Our people have no business to grumble at the expense of this Japanese tom-foolery, or to object to paying the bill. They knew in advance that the amusement would be expensive, but they would have it. They knew that nothing of this sort could be intrusted to the BOOLES and CORNELLS and VAN TINES of our City Council without involving enormous expenses, and they ought to have been prepared for that contingency. Men of that stamp look upon the City treasury as made only to be robbed, and they are in office only to rob it judiciously and with impunity. If our citizens object to heavy payments, let them not put notorious plunderers in charge of their funds. They might as well send to Sing Sing, import a gang of office-holders ready made, and put them in charge of the treasury, and then complain of being swindled. We have not a particle of sympathy or of indignation to waste upon this latest development of public profligacy. We knew in advance, just as well as we know now, that these buffooneries would be expensive,—and so did the public. When our tax-payers get tired of being robbed, perhaps it may occur to them not to put professional robbers in charge of the public money.

Meantime our vigilant and sagacious neighbor, the *Tribune*, makes a most important and valuable suggestion touching this Japanese bill. It ought not to be paid, until it has been *audited!* By all means,—let us have it audited. Let BOOLE, CORNELL, and some third man equally disinterested and high-minded, be appointed a Committee to audit these accounts. Then the *Tribune* will be satisfied, and the community will have the satisfaction of knowing that everything has been done according to rule.

Affairs in Mexico.

The details of Mexican news which we publish this morning are of recent date, and appear to be reliable. Though not captured, MIRAMON is said to have met with serious reverses, and is, in fact, hemmed in near Largos, in the State of Jalisco. Gen. URAGA, we learn from a private source, was convalescent at Guadalajara. DEGOLLADO had offered to exchange a large number of captive officers for URAGA, but the offer was refused. Several of the States had contributed quite a large sum, ($12,000,) and dispatched it to URAGA, for his immediate necessities, and as a token of admiration for his patriotism and courage.

Judging from all the accounts that have come to hand during the past month, it would appear that the Liberals have never been so strong, so well united, and able to bring such numerous and well-appointed forces into the field, as at this moment. Though receiving no aid from the United States, and in reality harassed by foreign nations, the Juarez Government appears destined to surmount all obstacles, and obtain entire control of the country in which despotic power has rioted so long.

Mr. MCLANE, we notice, has returned home. He could not do otherwise, after the contemptuous manner in which his efforts in Mexico have been treated in this country, and maintain his self-respect. We do not see what use or what propriety there is in sending another Minister to Mexico at present.

We are curious to see what new issue Señor PACHICO, the Spanish Minister, now in the City of Mexico and acting under the Almonte Treaty, will bring about.

Minor Topics.

—It may not be generally known that the highest speed ever attained by horseflesh was four miles in eleven and a-half minutes, or at the rate of thirty-three miles an hour. The highest speed of the locomotive, well authenticated, was on one of the English lines, at the rate of seventy-eight miles an hour. And it is said that a Holyhead boat has run twenty-six statute miles an hour, which equals the best time ever made on our North River.

—A Canada paper, copying the appeal of Mr. STORIA, which lately appeared in the TIMES, thinks that things must be in a deplorable condition in the States, and complacently adds that no cases of starvation occur in Canada. To borrow the remark of Dr. JOHNSON in relation to Scotland, this may arise, not so much from the prosperity of Canada, as from the impossibility of starving a Canadian. By consulting subsequent numbers of the TIMES, our Canadian friends will find that Mr. STORIA'S story turned out to be a false story. "Only this and nothing more."

—The Boston *Courier* states that Senator HALE, of New-Hampshire, has sued that paper for damages, caused by reprinting an editorial article from the TIMES. We presume the article is the one in which we commented upon Mr. HALE'S agency in procuring the passage of a private bill through the Senate. We believe the comments were such as a public journal has a right to make upon the public action of a public man. So far as we are concerned, they were prompted solely by a sense of public duty—and we presume the *Courier* copied them from the same motive. We do not believe Senator HALE has taken the wisest course in appealing to the law for protection against such criticism. Any editor whose character gives weight enough to his censure to render it worthy of notice, would be ready, at any time, to remedy any injustice he might commit—and satisfaction is much more easily obtained in this way than by a suit at law.

— We have at last a respectable portrait of LINCOLN. It is a splendid lithograph from the painting by HICKS, and is at once a capital likeness and a good picture. There seems to have been a vigorous rivalry among political artists in making LINCOLN appear to be the ugliest of living men. A large lithograph, from a portrait by BAKER, which adorns the windows of several Broadway shops, is entitled to the palm in this respect. It presents Mr. L. as a sour, thin, coarse, wrinkled personage, who does not look as if a gleam of good nature or common sense ever disturbed the acrid stolidity of his face. In HICKS' portrait we have a much more pleasing, as well as a much more accurate picture. The expression of the mouth—which is that of extreme kindness and amiability—is admirably preserved. Mr. LINCOLN is not a handsome man—but he looks thoroughly the man of intelligence, of character and of kind-heartedness that he is. This picture by HICKS is the first we have seen that does him anything like justice. It is sold by SCHAUS.

— Much instructive information relative to "fast life" among the nobility of England, may be gathered from the case of Lord WILLIAM GODOLPHIN OSBORNE, which lately came up for examination before the Insolvent Court of Cambridge. His Lordship is described as son of the Duke of LEEDS, but, as the report from which we collate these facts *naively* states, "of no profession or business whatever." Lord WILLIAM has seen twenty-five Summers only, but has managed, in this brief space of time, to incur debts amounting in the total to £1,166 6s. 11d. This is a pleasing instance of what a young man of small capacity may accomplish by dint of steady perseverance. The list of his creditors is varied. It contains tailors, tobacconists, livery-stable men, inn-keepers, hucksters and college tutors, besides a Jew money-lender, who rejoices in the name of LAZARUS. Inquiries relative to his Lordship's income develop the fact that previous to his majority he had an allowance of £12 per annum, which was increased to £100 upon his coming of age. As an estimate of the sum upon which the heir to a coronet is expected to live and support his position, these facts are worthy of special attention. When it is known that upon this allowance his lordship had also to support a wife, many of our Fifth Avenue youths will conclude that it is better to be the son of a codfish merchant than of a duke. The Judge before whom this interesting case was brought, in delivering his decision, talked to the young lord in much the same way as though he were addressing a common counter-jumper. He thought the insolvent, knowing that he had but £100 a year, should have devoted himself to some honorable occupation and lived within his means—a course of conduct which he hinted was not derogatory even to the son of a Duke. And the righteous Judge, furthermore, felt bound to make an example of the insolvent for the benefit of other persons of the same class. After these preliminary remarks he sentenced Lord WILLIAM GODOLPHIN OSBORNE to imprisonment for six calendar months from the date of his vesting order. Who was it that wrote *noblesse obligé?*

A Duel Between an American and an Austrian Count.

From the Paris Correspondence of Le Nord.

There was at Florence, lately, and last Summer at Ostend, a young American lady, in whom beauty, grace, and personal distinction were united with wealth and the honor of one of the first names of the New World. Miss. W., whose triumphs have already, on several occasions enlivened our pen, belongs to the aristocracy of the United States. Her family is among that small number which preserves the ribbon—a precious symbol and commemorative insignia of the national independence. One of her ancestors was one of the most noble and intelligent assistants of WASHINGTON, in his great and patriotic work.

A young officer, lately in the Austrian service, the Count H. de D., an accomplished gentleman, happened to be in the town of Ostend, and fell entranced before the wandering fairy of the New World. He was afraid of this sudden invasion on his heart. He wished to fly, and he fled; but love mounted in the same wagon with him. After a little time the Count H. demanded of Madame W. the hand of her charming daughter, who was then with her family at Ostend. The request was granted. The family went to Paris to prepare for the marriage, and established themselves at Saint Germain. The father of the young Count then arrived. All the preliminaries were arranged: the marriage was published at the Church of St. Germain and at Vienna, where the celebration was to take place. The *élite* of the Parisian public, who had received letters of invitation, thought that the marriage would soon be celebrated, and that the honeymoon would be enjoyed in some mysterious German manor-house, when suddenly they learnt that the brother of Mademoiselle W. had, on the 20th inst., a meeting at Aix-la-Chapelle with him who was to be his brother-in-law, and that without the intervention of a kind Providence one would have killed the other.

It was the Count H. DE D. who was wounded. Let us explain this tragedy with a bloody, though happily not a fatal *dénouement*.

All went well until the arrival of the *fiancée* at Vienna. It is necessary to tell you that the Count H. DE D. is one of the first gentlemen of old Germany. His father is Count here, Margrave there, and Seignor of so many Seigneuries that a page of a letter would scarcely suffice to enumerate his titles and properties. This is why the Viennese aristocracy could not see, without lively dissatisfaction, so much nobility and wealth go to a foreigner, above all, to a republican. Then commenced a war of counsels against the projects of the future husband of Mlle. W. An alliance against him was formed by young and old women. The Count is a gallant man, but he is not a rock. One fine morning he declared that the opposition displayed on all sides prevented him from putting in execution his dearest wishes.

The brother of the young lady, who had remained at Paris, and who calculated to arrive at Vienna just in time for the ceremony, would not pacifically accept a change in the programme. The two young men made a rendezvous at Cologne, but Cologne not being propitious, they went to Aix-la-Chapelle.

Mr. W., in his capacity of the offended party, had the choice of weapons, and selected pistols. The adversaries were placed at thirty paces distant, with the right to advance ten paces. When the signal was given, Mr. W. advanced two paces only and fired. Immediately the Count fell, and as he fell his pistol went off. Before his assistants could run to his aid, his adversary had extended to him his hand. In generous souls rancor does not survive a dangerous peril. If ever combatants were irreproachable on earth, they were these two gentlemen whom an error divided, whom a combat reunited, and who evinced, with arms in their hands, how worthy they were of contracting the most intimate alliance.

The life of Count H. DE D. was saved by a miracle. The ball was extracted. The last intelligence is reassuring. All danger seems to have vanished.

FROM MEXICO.

FURTHER DETAILS OF MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE.

Progress of the Revolution—Continued Ill-Success of Miramon.

By way of Havana and Charleston we have further details of Mexican news brought by the English steamer which left Vera Cruz on the 2d inst.

We translate from an extra of the *Progreso*, published at Vera Cruz, under date of the 1st instant, as follows:

"The Government having ordered, by means of an extra of the *Progreso* the publication of the important communications received by way of Tampico regarding the defeat of the reactionary General, Silverio Ramirez, and the dispositions made for the exchange of the officers held as prisoners, with the respective replies given by the Minister of War, we avail ourselves of the occasion to also give a brief *résumé* of the interesting news which has just reached us by the express for the English steamer from the City of Mexico.

The *Diario Official*, of Mexico, announces the retirement of Miramon to Guadalajara on the 23d of June, after having remained more than a week in front of the Liberal forces.

In noticing this affair the papers of the Capital guard the most profound silence as to the motives which led him to this step. It is, however, undeniable that Miramon has been repulsed by the Liberal forces, and that the losses he has suffered have obliged him to retreat. The lack of direct communication with the Liberal forces of Jalisco, deprives us of the details, but it is sufficient to know that Miramon has retreated, to prove how vain have been all his efforts to carry out the boasting promises he made of speedily annihilating the Liberal army that had rallied under Ogazon after the repulse received in the attack on Guadalajara, owing to the accident to Uraga more than a month ago.

But further details will be found in our correspondence, which follows:

Mexico, Thursday, June 28.

I remit to you the official notice published here of the retreat of Miramon. His *prestige* is by this affair completely nullified, and his utter overthrow is now inevitable. In his retreat to Guadalajara he was closely pursued by a part of the Federal forces, and lost a large number of men, with several pieces of cannon, and trains.

The simple news of this affair has thrown the Conservatives into profound dismay, for they relied upon his return here as a victorious general, and now this affair only adds to his declining fame, occasioned by the unfortunate result of his previous Vera Cruz campaigns.

I believe that I cannot be mistaken in assuring you that at this date the capital of Jalisco (Guadalajara) has without doubt been taken possession of by the victorious forces of Ogazon.

The valiant Gonzales Ortega, after the brilliant victory which he obtained at Penuclas over the reactionary General, Silverio Ramirez, has formed a division of more than 4,000 men, with 12 pieces of good artillery, with which he was to have moved on the 26th, in combination with Don Santos Degollado, who was to have left San Luis the same date with 2,000 men and 12 pieces, to take position between Leon and Lagos. Gen. Puebita, with his brigade of 1,000 men, left Tarimoro on the 25th, and it is reported that he has already occupied Guanajusto. Berriozabal, with over 2,000 men, is also to join the forces of Degollado and Ortega, from which it results that there will be united in Leon within a few days a liberal force of upwards of 9,000 men and 30 pieces of artillery.

The force of Ogazon, which consists of 11,000 men and 52 pieces of artillery, it is calculated will move at once upon Guadalajara, and that of Degollado will hold position to intercept any reinforcements that may be sent to Miramon's aid, and at the same time move in the direction of this capital, where the garrison is very much diminished, and is also much disgusted on account of the recent occurrences and want of pay. The desertions from the city to the Liberal forces in the vicinity have latterly been very frequent, and have caused much alarm.

The position of the Liberal Party is, therefore, now better than ever before, and, without some unforeseen and fatal accident of war, its speedy triumph is sure.

It is now more than a week since Corrosa wished to send a section of 800 men to the interior, but has not been able to do so for absolute want of means, and now it is less possible to spare them than before, as is proved by the fact of full arrangements for a *pronunciamiento* against the Government being discovered night before last. For more than fifteen days past we have had frequent alarms, and the fears and precautions taken show how insecure and compromised is the situation in which this so-called Government finds itself.

In the direction of the South everything is going on well. Generals Arteaga and Diego Alvarez have a force of more than 3,000 men. The Spaniards of the Valley of Cuernevaca, so deeply compromised with the Church Party, are in a state of great alarm, and have besought Corrona to send them reinforcements, but he has only been able to do so to the extent of 500 men and two pieces of artillery. Generally it is believed that the entire district will fall very speedily into the full possession of the Liberal Generals of the South. In the Federal District Aureliano, Parra, Leiva and Reguera are constantly augmenting their forces and have frequent engagements with the reactionary forces sent against them from the Capital, whom they almost uniformly repulse in every encounter. It is now eight days since Aureliano has had his headquarters at Tlalpam, only four leagues from the gates of the Capital.

Up to the present moment the Spanish Ambassador has refused to receive Corrona officially, although the latter has been constant in his endeavors to be so recognized; nor has any disposition to renew intercourse with the Miramon authorities been manifested by any others of the foreign Diplomatic Corps.

A battalion, commanded by Carlos Miramon, brother of the President, pronounced in favor of the Constitution while marching to attack Aureliano, a few days ago, making prisoner of their chief, and they are now united with the Liberal forces.

Another letter from the Capital of same date says: That in the retreat of Miramon from Sayula to Guadalajara, a part of the Liberal forces attacked him with great impetuosity, taking from him several pieces of artillery, and killing a large number of his men. It is also stated, that further along, a part of his train was cut off, and he was obliged to leave it in their power and increase the rapidity of his retreat to avoid being completely overthrown. This action took place on the 21st.

It is said that Zuloaga has escaped and has published a manifesto, in which he declares for the Constitution and reform, and that he designs to present himself to Degollado, by whom we know not how he will be received.

The extra of the *Progresso*, from which we have translated the above, after giving the official communications of Gen. Degollado, the Commander-in-Chief of the Liberal forces, to the Government at Vera Cruz, communicating the news of the victory obtained by Gov. Ortega, over the Church forces, commanded by Ramirez, in which action over 1,000 prisoners were taken, including more than 50 officers, inserts the following communications regarding the exchange of the above prisoners for Gen. Uraga and those taken at Guadalajara.

These communications reflect the highest credit upon the Liberal chiefs, and place in still stronger contrast their humane conduct with the atrocities committed by the Generals of the Church.

Your Excellency: His Excellency the Governor of the State of Zacatecas, Commander-in-Chief of the division formed of the forces of that State and the State of Aguascalientes, writes to me, under date of 16th inst., as follows:

Your Excellency: I have to-day written to Gen. Don Miguel Miramon, as follows: "Yesterday was completely defeated by the forces under my command the division of Don Silverio Ramirez, leaving in my power all his artillery and trains and more than a thousand prisoners, including over fifty officers, as named in the adjoining list. The battle took place at the Hacienda of Penuelas, the enemy making a heroic resistance during three hours, until the field was covered with the slain, among which were several of his principal chiefs.

The Government of the State of Zacatecas took into its charge the prisoners of Loma alta, (a previous battle,) and proposed them in exchange for his Excellency Gen. Don Jose Lopez Uraga and the other officers and officials who remained in the power of the enemy in the assault on Guadalajara on the 24th of the last month. This proposal was refused, but the Government of the State of Zacatecas, notwithstanding, immediately gave the order for their liberty without restriction, giving to each his respective passport.

The undersigned now, animated by the same sentiments of humanity, and as a proof of respect to the rights of humanity, again proposes to the General-in-Chief of the forces of Mexico operating in the State of Jalisco, the unrestricted exchange of the present prisoners of Penuelas for his Excellency Gen Uraga and the other officers above referred to, at [the] same time assuring the said General-in-Chief th[at wh]atever may be his reply, the undersigned will place [at li]berty these brave prisoners, whose exchange he proposes, as he has already done with the chief of the medical corps and his subordinates, notwithstanding the remembrance which he retains of the assassinations of Tacubaya, leaving it to history to characterize the conduct of the chiefs of the respective contending forces.

The undersigned hopes that the General-in-Chief of the above-named forces will be pleased to reply to the present note, and to accept the assurance of his consideration.

And I have the honor to transcribe the same to your Excellency for your superior information, hoping that you will be pleased to extend your approbation to the measure which I have taken with respect to the prisoners of war which are now in my power, because the same is in conformity with the programme which has been adopted by the Liberal Party, and which is its most honorable distinction, with the sentiments of humanity of your Excellency, and with the principles of the rights of humanity, and above all, because there is involved the good name of the Liberal Party, both at home and abroad."

I have the honor of transmitting the same to your Excellency for the knowledge of His Excellency the President, and stating to your Excellency that I have given my approbation to the step taken by His Excellency Gen. Ortega, because, as I have already said to your Excellency, I wish to persuade myself that sometime our proceedings will find an echo in the hearts of our misguided brothers.

I renew to your Excellency, with this opportunity, the assurances of my attentive consideration. God and Liberty. SANTOS DEGOLLADO.

To His Excellency the Minister of War and Marine, Vera Cruz.

Headquarters San Luis Potosi, June 20, 1860.

REPLY OF THE MINISTER OF WAR.

His Excellency the President has been informed of the official communication of your Excellency, dated on the 20th of last month, in which is inserted the communication of His Excellency the Governor of Zacatecas, relative to the exchange of prisoners which has been proposed to Gen. Miramon, and which has received the approbation of your Excellency.

This generous proceeding of his worthy Excellency, Gov. Ortega, as was to be expected, has fully received, as it merited, the approbation of his Excellency the first Magistrate of the Republic, who has directed that the same be manifested to you in due reply.

The undersigned believes that by this act the release of Gen. Uraga, and the other prisoners of Guadalajara will finally be secured, but should such not be the result, for no reason will there be cause to regret having given liberty to the prisoners taken at Penuelos, not only because it is in conformity with the principles of the Constitutional Government, and of all those who defend legality to show themselves magnanimous with the vanquished, but because already the enemies of the Constitution are in great part beginning to comprehend the evil their course is inflicting upon the country; and because, also, the true Republican, the lover of his kind, and actuated by generous instincts, is guided by rules of conduct diametrically opposed to those which govern the faction which seeks to reëstablish the tyranny of irresponsible power over the people, and to carry them back to the *régime* of past centuries.

Before concluding this communication, the undersigned feels it to be his duty, as it is his pleasure, to congratulate your Excellency and the Governor of Zacatecas upon an act which will pass into history, doing justice to the defenders of the cause of legality in Mexico.

The undersigned protests to your Excellency with this opportunity his distinguished esteem and consideration. God and liberty. AMPUDIA.

Vera Cruz, July 1, 1860.

To his Excellency, the General-in-Chief of the Federal Army, San Luis Potosi.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Military and Naval Intelligence—The Proposed Survey of the Isthmus of Cairiqui—The China War, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, July 17, 1860.

ARMY AND NAVY MOVEMENTS.

Major Irvin McDowell, Assistant Adjutant General, is assigned temporarily to duty as Assistant Inspector General.

Major Albert J. Myer, signal officer, will continue on duty in New-York for a sufficient time to procure instruments and signals, and then proceed to headquarters in New-Mexico and report for duty. The Commanding Officer of that Department is ordered to afford every proper facility to Major Myer for testing in the field, with troops in a campaign, the value of his system for conveying intelligence; a system which is regarded by army officers generally as a great humbug.

Lieut. Wm. W. Sanders is ordered to Fort Columbus, for temporary duty.

Major Maclin is now engaged in paying off the troops along the Rio Grande.

Leave of absence for two months is granted to Lieut. Riddick, First Cavalry; and the same to Lieut Lowe, Adjutant Second Cavalry.

Lieut. Morton, Corps of Engineers, is, by request of the Secretary of the Navy, detailed for duty under the Navy Department, to examine, in connection with Capt. Engle, United States Navy, the Isthmus of Chiriqui, as provided by Congress.

A Board of Officers, consisting of Capt. Maynard, Maj. W. A. Thornton, Maj. S. S. Anderson, Lieut. Balch and Lieut. Muse, is appointed for the examination and trial of James' rifled cannon and projectiles, at Watch Hill, R. I., and of Schenck's accelerating cannon and projectiles, at Boston, and such other rifle cannon and projectiles as may be hereafter designated. The Board will meet at either point, when notified by the senior officer of the readiness of the cannon for trial. The Board will not be dissolved without orders, but will only adjourn, and each member join his station, until again called together. The Board will make a report of each trial and also a final report, giving their views of the comparative simplicity, strength and efficiency, as service-arms, of each invention examined.

Gen. James left here last evening, for his residence in Rhode Island.

Leave of absence granted to Albert Tracy has been extended until further orders from the War Department. The leave to Assistant-Surgeon Crawford has been extended to the 13th September next.

SURVEY OF THE CHIRIQUI ISTHMUS.

The Navy Department has not yet completed its plans of surveying the Chiriqui Isthmus. Secretary Toucey, who has so far regained his health as to be in attendance at the Department, has the subject under consideration. The proposed survey meets the entire approbation of the Costa Rican Minister here, as his State secures the benefits, without bearing any part of the expense. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Tuesday, July 17.

A copy of the British order in Council relative to the war against China, though dated early March last, has just been officially communicated to the State Department.

The apprehensions of the public printers are relieved by the decision of Attorney-General Black, who declares that the law reducing the prices of printing 40 per centum is not retroactive.

The Light Infantry battalion of Washington are making preparations to receive the Chicago Zouaves.

The Pike's Peak Express.

NEW DISCOVERIES OF GOLD—THE QUARTZ MILLS UNSUCCESSFUL.

St. Josephs, Mo., Tuesday, July 17.

By the Pike's Peak Express, which arrived yesterday afternoon, we have news from the Peak region as follows:

Denver City, Tuesday, July 10.

Considerable excitement now exists in this city on account of reported rich discoveries about three miles up Curry Creek from this city, yesterday. Some hundred claims were staked off, and parties left here as early as 2 o'clock this morning to locate claims. The discovery prospects from 3 to 15 cents to the pan. Some four miles are staked off in claims now, and others still rushing out to secure claims.

A Convention is called to organize a district and elect officers.

New gulches are being discovered daily on the Arkansas, which prospect nearly as well as the California gulch. The water was to be let into the ditch this week, so that the dry diggings above Gregories will be supplied with pure water in a few days. The trouble in putting quartz mills into successful operation has disheartened many who have hitherto been most sanguine of success, and quite a number would sell out at first cost quickly, if they could. It is a difficult matter to ascertain the real cause of the trouble. Some say there is no gold in the quartz, and others that it is impure quicksilver, bad water and inexperience. Be that as it may, scarcely any of the mills put up this season are paying expenses yet.

Clark, Gruber & Co. opened their banking and assay office to-day.

Weather hot, and business dull.

Fires.

THIRTY-THREE BUILDINGS IN DALLAS, TEXAS.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, July 17.

Thirty-three buildings, comprising the best portion of the town of Dallas, Texas, were burned on the 7th. Loss from $300,000 to $500,000; barely covered by insurance.

GROCERY STORE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 17.

A fire occurred this morning at two o'clock in the grocery store of Wm. Auld, in West Market-street. It spread to the stairway, preventing the escape of the occupants of the upper stories. Three females and one boy leaped from the second and third story windows. Miss Dillen was the only one injured. Auld was arrested, the condition of the store showing that it had been set on fire.

IN CUTHBERT, GA.

Charleston, Tuesday, July 17.

A fire at Cuthbert, Georgia, on Sunday, destroyed Leonard & Jordan's harness and shoe shop; A. L. Amos' dry-goods and grocery store; J. W. Jones' drug store; Jockelatter's furniture store; the law-office of Mr. Douglas, and other property. Loss $40,000.

IN CINCINNATI.

Cleveland, Tuesday, July 17.

The Phœnix distillery at Cincinnati was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss $8,000; insured for $3,600.

Later from Havana.

Charleston, Tuesday, July 17.

The steamship *Isabel* touched at this port to-day, and then proceeded to New-York. She brings Havana and Key West dates of the 14th inst.

Sugar at Havana was quiet and unchanged. Molasses was inactive, with sales of Clayed at 2¾c.@3c., and common Muscovado at 3¼c.@3¾c. Exchange on London, 13¼@13¾ ₩ cent. premium; on New-York at 2 ₩ cent. premium, and on New-Orleans, at short sight, 2@3 ₩ cent. premium.

Freights slightly advanced and vessels scarce.

A Slave Boy Missing.

Newark, Tuesday, July 17.

A negro boy, 11 years of age, belonging to and accompanying Mr. Luther Roll, of Augusta, temporarily sojourning at the City Hotel in this city, mysteriously disappeared about 1 o'clock to-day, while the family were at dinner. It is supposed that he has been smuggled away by Abolitionists. The incident has caused some excitement.

Man Shot in Mistake.

Ogdensburgh, Tuesday, July 17.

Mr. Day, a law student of this place, and Mr. Derby, of Russell, in this county, were in the woods on a hunting excursion yesterday, near Russell, and becoming separated Mr. Day shot Mr. Derby through the heart, killing him instantly, mistaking him for a deer.

The Teutonia off Cape Race.

St. Johns, N. F., Monday, July 16.

A bark-rigged screw steamship, doubtless the *Teutonia*, from Hamburgh *via* Southampton, 4th inst., for New-York, passed Cape Race at 3½ o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning. She made in from the south about six miles, but would not stop, and no communication was had with her.

The *Connaught*, from Galway 10th, is expected to-day.

Severe Thunder Storm in Connecticut.

Danbury, Tuesday, July 17.

An unusually severe thunder storm passed over this place last evening. The lightning struck a dwelling on Spring-street, instantly killing Patrick Lynch and slightly damaging the building. Lynch leaves a wife and four children. The lightning also struck in several places outside of Danbury.

The Race between Flora Temple and George M. Patchen.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 17.

The race between *Flora Temple* and *George M. Patchen*, advertised for Thursday, at the Point Breeze Park, will not take place. A $1,200 purse was raised for the winning horse, but the owner of *Patchen* refuses to run unless he receives $1,000, win or lose.

The Murderer Reider.

La Crosse, Wis., Tuesday, July 17.

Jacob Reider, who murdered his sister-in-law and mother-in-law, at Brownsville, Tenn., on the 10th inst., committed suicide by shooting himself in his own house, yesterday. He had been secreted in the vicinity ever since the murder.

Weather Report.

St. Johns, N. F., Tuesday, July 17.

Wind S. W. Weather clear. Thermometer 60. Still foggy at Cape Race.

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS.

Politics at the National Capital.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE DEMOCRATIC VOLUNTEERS—ADDRESS OF THE DOUGLAS COMMITTEE.

Washington, Tuesday, July 17.

The resolutions of the National Democratic Volunteers of New-York, adopting President Buchanan's speech at the Breckinridge ratification meeting as an expression of their own views, were presented to him yesterday by Isaac Lawrence, Esq., Associate Editor of the *Democratic Quarterly Review*. To-day the President acknowledged their reception by letter, in which he, beyond a grateful expression of his thanks, speaks of himself as among the last of a race of men who have been the guardians of the Constitution and the Union. He remarks that the sacred duty of such guardianship has descended to a new generation, and that the only hope of perpetuating the Union rests in the observance of all Constitutional obligations.

Messrs. Taylor of Louisiana, Pugh of Ohio, and Rust of Arkansas, in behalf of the Douglas National Executive Committee, have issued to the Democracy of the United States an address of explanation and counsel. They declare, as the universal sentiment of the supporters of Douglas and Johnson, that no compromise whatever is admissible; that they have made no proposition for a joint electoral ticket in any State, and that they exhort the rejection of such propositions indignantly, whenever and wherever made. "If," they say, "we have any friends in any State, let them call a State Convention at once and nominate a full electoral ticket, pledged to the exclusive support of Douglas and Johnson. We can agree to nothing else; because to acknowledge the right of a factious minority to dictate their own terms of coöperation, to suffer them to violate the solemn professions of the Democratic Party, and trample under foot our Democratic usages, would be to disband the National organization."

Movements of Senator Douglas.

Worcester, Tuesday, July 17.

Judge Douglas arrived here this afternoon, a few minutes past 3 o'clock, and was greeted by an immense crowd of people. A salute was fired from the open space opposite the dépôt, under the direction of Adjutant Studley. A temporary platform was erected within a few feet of the cars, from which Judge Douglas was introduced to the multitude, by Hon. Isaac Davis, who, with a few other friends, had met him at the junction dépôt and accompanied him to the dépôt at Washington-square. Judge Douglas spoke about eight minutes. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed as the train left the dépôt. The crowd followed some distance, unwilling "to give it up so," cheering and swinging their hats.

HIS ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION IN BOSTON.

Boston, Tuesday, July 17.

Mr. Douglas arrived here in the 5 P. M. train from New-Haven. He was met on the way by a Committee of his friends, and received at the dépôt by a large crowd, who enthusiastically cheered him. An open carriage, drawn by four horses, conveyed him through the principal streets to the Revere House. At 10 o'clock to-night he will be serenaded by his friends, when he is expected to make a speech. His presence creates great enthusiasm.

Pennsylvania Politics.

DIFFICULTY IN THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 17.

Wm. H. Welsh, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has written a reply to Hon. Richard Vaux, elector at large, who refuses to conform with the compromise resolutions of the Committee, and declares his intention of voting for Mr. Douglas in any event, denying the authority of the Committee. Mr. Welsh contends that the Committee is fully competent to act upon all questions involving the working of the machinery of the party, the same as the National Executive Committee had power to supply the vacancies occasioned by the declaration of Mr. Fitzpatrick. The State Committee only recommended a particular course of action to the electors. Whether it will undertake to place other names on the electoral ticket, or submit the whole matter to the State Convention, are questions for future consideration. Mr. Welch, alluding to the schism of the party, says: "Tens of thousands of Democrats are as much inclined to respect the nomination made by the meeting of the gentlemen at the Maryland Institute, as the meeting of the gentlemen at the 'Front-street Theatre,' yet they are closely united in desiring a chance to strike a common blow at the enemies of the Union and Constitution." He quotes from Vaux's speech at Reading, to show that the Democratic Party has nothing to do with the past or precedents, and urges his consideration of the compromise resolutions to defeat the Republicans.

New-York State Politics.

Albany, Tuesday, July 17.

Hon. Washington Hunt, by invitation of a number of Old Line Whigs and others, has consented to address the citizens of Albany, Thursday evening next, without distinction of party, on the political issues of the day.

Stephen A. Douglas will arrive here Friday afternoon. The General Committee and the Club of "Little Giants" are making preparations to give him a reception.

Delaware Politics.

UNION RATIFICATION MEETING AT DOVER.

Wilmington, Del., Tuesday July 17.

A Union ratification meeting was held at Dover to-day, and the following electoral ticket formed: Henry Dupont, of New-Castle County; P. Wild, of Kent County, and C. M. Cullen, of Sussex County. Resolutions indorsing Bell and Everett were adopted. A resolution to nominate a Representative to Congress created a stormy debate, and the meeting was unable to come to a vote upon it. This was considered a test of the unity of the People's Party. Adjourned.

New-Jersey Politics.

Newark, Tuesday, July 17.

Calls are issued for Democratic primaries for the appointment of Delegates to the Electoral Convention on the 25th. The plan of forming a union electoral ticket recommended by the State Central Committee and published to-day, is strongly urged by both wings.

Georgia Politics.

Augusta, Tuesday, July 17.

Several Georgia papers publish articles favorable to a union of Bell and Douglas men, but the result is uncertain.

Illinois Politics.

Chicago, Tuesday, July 17.

The leading friends of Bell and Everett, from the various counties of this State, held a business meeting in this city to day, and resolved to call a Convention to meet at Decatur on the 16th of August, to nominate Presidential electors and State officers.

Renomination of Hon. John Sherman.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, July 17.

The Republicans of the Thirteenth District of Ohio have renominated John Sherman for Congress by acclamation.

Indiana Politics.

Indianapolis, Tuesday, July 17.

The Democrats of the Sixth District have nominated Robert L. Walpole for Congress.

City Politics.

DEMOCRATIC BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Last evening, seven representatives from each Ward in the City, selected by a Committee appointed at a previous meeting of the Breckinridge and Lane Democrats, assembled at the Irving Buildings, Broadway, for the purpose of organizing a Breckinridge and Lane General Committee.

The meeting was organized temporarily by the appointment of Stephen P. Russell, Esq., as Chairman, and Daniel Brophy and Stephen M. Drew as Secretaries. Communications from the seceders from Mozart Hall and the German Central Club were received, avowing their determination to support Breckinridge and Lane for President and Vice-President.

Two resolutions were then offered, one requiring the members of the Committee to pledge their support to Breckinridge and Lane, and withdraw from any other Committee of which they might be members, and the other ordering the selection of delegates from each Assembly District to attend the Breckinridge and Lane State Convention, to be held at Syracuse. The first resolution has for its object the expulsion of certain Douglas men who had crept into the meeting. They were laid on the table. The meeting adjourned to the 25th inst., when the Committee on Organization will report permanent officers, and state the place where regular meetings will hereafter be held.

THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION CLUB.

This body held a regular meeting last evening, at their rooms at Stuyvesant Institute, when spirited addresses were made by Messrs. A. W. Griswold, Royal S. Crane and Thos. H. Rodman, before a good audience. The addresses were interspersed with singing by the Rocky Mountain Glee Club.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—LINCOLN AND HAMLIN CLUB.

The Republicans of this District, composed of parts of the Eighth, Ninth and Fifteenth Wards, held a second preliminary meeting last evening at Metropolitan Hall, in Prince-street, for the purpose of organizing a Lincoln and Hamlin Campaign Club. About forty additional names were enrolled.

MEETING OF THE BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB.

The Breckinridge and Lane Central Campaign Club met, pursuant to adjournment, at No. 137 Eighth-street, last evening, James B. Bensell in the Chair, Thaddeus B. Glover Secretary. The Committee on Constitution reported in full. A long debate followed, in which Messrs. Gideon J. Tucker, Thaddeus P. Mott, Vanloon, Smidt, Villiers, Stuart, Hasbrouck and others, took part. The Constitution was finally adopted, and the Committee on Organization reported the following list of officers for the term.

President.—Gideon J. Tucker.

Vice-Presidents.—Third Congressional District—William B. Aitken; Fourth Congressional District, William P. Powers; Fifth Congressional District, Chas. E. L. Stuart; Sixth Congressional District, Morgan L. Harris; Seventh Congressional District, James S. Libby; Eighth Congressional District, Thaddeus P. Mott.

Secretaries.—Recording Secretary—Isaac Lawrence. —Corresponding Secretary—John N. Lewis, Jr.

Treasurer.—James B. Bensel.

Auditors.—Julius Taylor, James Monroe, J. C. Marriot.

Sergeant at Arms.—James P. Fagan.

The Club previous to adjourning, resolved to attend the Breckinridge Meeting this evening.

The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company are selling excursion tickets to visit the *Great Eastern* at reduced rates. They include an admission to the vessel.

Prof. Wood's RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR

Is precisely what its name indicates, for, while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating, envigorating and strengthening to the vital powers, and at the same time revivifies, reinstates and renews the Blood in all its original purity, and thus at once *restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease*. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world so chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and at the same time so perfectly adapted to, as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence will *soothe the weakest stomach*, and tone up the digestive organs, and thus allay all nervous and other irritation. It is perfectly exhilarating, and at the same time it is composed entirely of vegetables, yet so combined as to produce the most thorough tonic effect, without producing any injurious consequences. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, for it needs no medical skill to see that debility follows all attacks of disease, and proceeds and, indeed, lays the system open to the insidious attacks of many of the most fatal, such, for example, as the following: Consumption, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, Retention of, as well as painful, obstructed, too profuse or too scant Menstruation, and Falling of the Womb. These all depend upon general debility. This pure, healthy, tonic Cordial and Blood Renovator is as sure to cure as the sun to rise and set. There is no mistake about it. But this is not all. If the system is weakened we are open to bilious attacks, the liver becomes torpid, or worse, diseased, the kidneys refuse to perform their functions, and we are troubled with scalding and incontinence of urine, or involuntary discharge of the same, pain in the back, side and between the shoulders, exceedingly liable to slight colds, coughs, and if unchecked, soon emaciation follows, and the patient goes down to a premature grave. But space will not allow us to enumerate the many ills to which we are liable in a weakened condition of the system. But we will say, in this Cordial and Blood Renovator you have a perfect, safe, pleasant and effectual remedy for Loss of Appetite, Biliousness, Flatulence, Weak and Sick Stomach, Languor, Liver Complaint, Chills and Fever, or any Bilious attack, Costiveness, Acidity of the Stomach, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Depression of Spirits, Sores, Pimples on the Face, or any disease arising from impure blood, such as Scrofula, Erysipelas, Bronchitis, Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, and all that class of diseases called female weaknesses, and enumerated above. We will also say the traveler exposed to epidemics, change of climate and water, will find it a pleasant, safe and sure remedy, and one none should ever travel without. Reader, try it, for we assure you you will find in it a friend indeed, as well as a friend in need. All persons of sedentary habits will find it a perfect preventive of as well as cure for, those ailments to which they are particularly exposed. Hence ministers, students, attorneys, literary gentlemen, and ladies who are not accustomed to much out-door exercise, will find it to their advantage to keep a bottle constantly on hand; and above all, mothers, or those becoming such, will go through that most dangerous period not only with all their accustomed strength, but safe and free from the thousand ailments so prevalent among the female portion of the world. In short, it is indeed a mother's cordial. Try it, old and young; no longer run the risk of delay. It will relieve, and prove itself emphatically a *Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator*.

O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, No. 444 Broadway, New-York; and No. 114 Market-st, St Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists. Price One Dollar per Bottle.

We would Call our Readers' Attention to the extensive sale of 257 Villa Building Lots, situated in Elizabeth City. Also, the valuable real estate situated at Tottenville, Staten Island, all of which is to be sold at auction by HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., on THURSDAY, (to-morrow,) July 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Whisky.—S. T. Suit's Kentucky Salt River Bourbon. Sold by all druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

The New Store of BALL, BLACK & CO. is now open and the public are invited to an inspection of the large assortment of new and beautiful goods offered for sale. Broadway, corner Prince-st.

H. BALL. W. BLACK. E. MONROE.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES. THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING. No. 495 Broadway, New-York. No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Milward's Needles FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. These needles are made by hand, and of the best double-refined English cast-steel, and warranted superior to all others.

J. FRED. MILWARD, No 31 Warren-st., New-York.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Kneecaps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

If any one should ask us what, in our opinion, arrived at by an impartial test, was the best and most honest compound remedy for preserving and beautifying the hair, and restoring gray hair to its original color, and the locks to the bald-headed, we should, without hesitation say Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative. See advertisement in another column.—*Louisville Journal*. Sold by all Druggists. Dépôt No. 444 Broadway.

The Stereoscopic Emporium. E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. They are the favorites for families.—*Times*. We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune*. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Company. All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market, or money refunded. Agents wanted. Office, No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown; best in use. Dépôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all drug and patent medicine stores. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st. Infallible Onguent.

MARRIED.

Hall—Randoll.—At Scotch Plains, N. J., on Tuesday, July 17, by Rev. Mr. Brown, Wm. L. Hall to Harriott Randoll.

DIED.

Hardie.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 17, of a lingering illness, Valeria, second daughter of the late Allen W. Hardie.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 112 Hammond-st., on Thursday afternoon, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock.

☞ California and Oregon papers please copy.

Paddon.—In this City, on Monday, July 16, at the residence of her son, Wm. W. Paddon, Hannah Paddon, in the 83d year of her age.

The funeral services will be held, at the New Jerusalem Church, on 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., at 3½ o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon, to which the congregation and friends of the family are invited.

Caverly.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 17, Sophia, wife of John J. Caverly, aged 76 years and 2 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, at the residence No. 407 Greenwich-st., at 1½ o'clock on Thursday next. The remains will be taken to Paterson, Putnam County, for interment.

Phelps.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 17, at the residence of his parents, No. 71 East 29th-st., of cholera infantum, Willard, youngest child of Willard and Elizabeth D. Phelps, aged 4 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, Abraham Bancker, also the members of Madison-st. Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of Mr. H. Phelps this day, (Wednesday,) at No. 65 East 26th-st., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Laight.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 17, William E. Laight, in the 54th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Reeves.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 17, Emeline, wife of Milton Reeves.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 1st av., between 83d and 84th sts., on Thursday morning next, at 9 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Muller.—In this City, on Monday morning, July 16, of disease of the heart, Charles Muller, aged 67 years, brother of Dr. Emil Muller.

Hinchman.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 17, Mrs. Mary Morris De Camp, widow of the late John R. Hinchman, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 129 Livingston st., on Thursday, 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

McNary.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 17, Andrew F. McNary, aged 20 years, 4 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 238 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

Hardenbergh.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, July 17, Cornelius L. Hardenbergh, in the 70th year of his age.

His funeral will take place, from his residence, Livingston av., on Thursday, 19th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

Spofford.—In Flatbush, L. I., on Monday, July 16, after a lingering illness, Charles N. Spofford, in the 51th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) July 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, at Flatbush.

Knoulton.—At Tarrytown, on Saturday, July 14, Charles Albert, eldest child of J. M. and Sophy E. Knoulton aged 3 years, 2 months and 21 days.

Wessells.—At Fort Larned, Kansas Territory, on Friday, June 29, Alexander Shiras Wessells, aged 2 years, son of Major Henry Wessells.

Devoe.—At Upolo Apia, Navigator's Islands, in February, 1860, James W. C. Devoe, aged 34 years and 7 months, only son of the late James Devoe, of New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES. AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No 337, *July* 17, 1860.

36, 2, 17, 45, 28, 13, 57, 68, 62, 37, 63, 53.

Class No. 338, *July* 17, 1860.

34, 26, 72, 27, 68, 59, 2, 21, 74, 11, 44, 35, 69, 76.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., July 17, 1860.

GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

Since the organization of the Graefenberg Company, under an act of the Legislature 15 years ago, it has taken the lead among all medical institutions in the country, and its reputation for skill, integrity and confidence is such that it challenges comparison with any medical organization in the world.

Some years ago the following testimony was received from high literary and religious authority:

My personal acquaintance with some of the members of the Graefenberg Company, fully justifies me in expressing the opinion that their medicines are worthy of confidence. FRANCIS HALL, Editor and Proprietor New-York *Commercial Advertiser*.

I hereby certify that I have examined a number of testimonials exhibited to be by the Graefenberg Company, relative to the merits of their medicines, and I take pleasure in saying that they present evidences of genuineness, and are therefore entitled to the confidence of the public. N. BANGS, D. D., of the Methodist Church.

Since that time one of the leading Graefenberg medicines has been its

MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON,

Which is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.

Price $1 50 per bottle. ☞ For Six Dollars Five Bottles will be sent by Express, and Charges Prepaid to the end of Express Line from New-York. ☜ Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ *Dr. Bridge will attend to professional calls and receive patients at his residence in the Graefenberg Institute*, No. 2 Bond st., New-York. He may also be consulted by letter.

STODART PIANOS. GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO. The best manufactured. Warerooms, No. 506 Broadway.

SOLAR ECLIPSE LUNETTES, FOR THE ECLIPSE TO-DAY, at STRASBURGER & NUHN'S, No. 65 Maiden-lane.

HECKERS' FARINA JELLY—A DELICIOUS dessert and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House and all the principal Saloons. Heckers' Farina Boilers to prevent burning or scorching; Jelly Molds, of various sizes, forms and patterns, for sale at the establishment, No. 3 New-Canal-st., near East Broadway.

NEW BOOKS.

LESLIE'S RECOLLECTIONS.

THIRD THOUSAND OF AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL RECOLLECTIONS OF THE LATE CHARLES ROBERT LESLIE, R. A.

Edited by Tom Taylor, Esq., with Portrait. 1 Volume, $1 25.

No more charming volume than this has been offered to the public for years, and none has received more hearty indorsement from all readers and critics. The following are a few of the favorable expressions which the work has called out:

We have seldom met with a book which tells us so much of people about whom we are curious, and does it in so thoroughly pleasant a way.—*Literary Gazette, London*.

Leslie's Recollections abound in the raciest anecdotes, presented with exquisite perfection of touch.—*Spectator, London*.

It is filled, crammed, with most agreeable reminiscences of almost every English name celebrated in art, literature, or politics, from the meridian of Reynolds to the death of Leslie, a period of more than half a century. *North American and Gazette, Philadelphia*.

Full of the most delightful reminiscences and anecdotes of men celebrated in arts, letters and politics.—*Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia*.

It is not often that we see a book so richly and pleasantly suggestive.—*Advertiser, Boston*.

A more entertaining, sparkling and instructive volume we have seldom seen.—*Home Journal, New-York*.

Not only the liveliest and most interesting book of the day, but also one of historical and artistic importance, as the biography of an eminent artist.—*Atlas, New-York*.

Each page has an interest of its own, graphic with the quiet humor of anecdote and reminiscences of Scott, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Sidney Smith, Irving, and other celebrities.—*Christian Register, Boston*.

Most of the statesmen, artists, poets, and men of letters of the century find a place in its pleasant pages. * * * The charming letters of Irving would alone be sufficient to make the fortune of the book.—*Transcript, Boston*.

For many a day we have not seen so charming a book. * * * The work is most companionable. There is not a page of the memoirs to be skipped. * * * In anecdotes of celebrated men—anecdotes, too, that are not hackneyed with repetition—it is unusually rich.—*Palladium, Worcester*.

For sale by all booksellers.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston.

A RUN THROUGH EUROPE.

D. APPLETON & CO., NOS. 443 AND 445 BROADWAY, PUBLISH THIS DAY:

A RUN THROUGH EUROPE, BY ERASTUS C. BENEDICT. 1 vol., 12mo., Cloth, $1 25.

This is a pleasant and instructive book, written without pretension. The author traveled through Italy, France, Austria, the German States, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, observing the various life of each, and setting all in agreeable contrast before the stay-at-home reader. He endeavors to give a faithful idea of the impressions made upon the traveler by what he sees, rather than an ambitious disposition of the things seen, and to "sharpen without satisfying the desire to see the Old World." The work is certainly a very pleasant stimulus to travel.

D. A. & Co Have Just Published:

WHAT MAY BE SECURED FROM A TREE. By Harland Coultas. 1 vol., 8vo. $1.

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Monumental Association of Mohawk Valley.

MEETING AT FORT PLAIN—SPEECHES OF PETER G. WEBSTER AND REV. DR. ISAAC PARKS.

On the Fourth of July a meeting was held at the Reformed Dutch Church, Fort Plain, Montgomery County, on the afternoon of the 4th of July, to organize an association, the object of which is to erect a monument commemorative of the scenes transacted in the Mohawk Valley during the Revolutionary War.

Major HACKNEY J. R. SIMMS took the Chair, and Hon. P. J. Wagner, S. Norton, John Roof, Peter Diefendorf, Simeon Tinque and Jacob G. Walrath, acted as Vice-Presidents. Messrs. J. H. Congdon, C. W. Webster, S. Norton, James Edwards, Josiah Roof, J. B. Johnson and T. B. Farley, were appointed a Committee to report articles of Association, and to recommend suitable names to the meeting for the Board of Managers and officers of the Association.

While this Committee was absent, Mr. PETER G. WEBSTER delivered an address, sketching at length the scenes which had been transacted in the Mohawk Valley in former years. He claimed that Gen. HERKIMER and other officers who had immortalized themselves there during the revolution, were deserving of lasting commemoration.

Rev. Dr. PARKS followed, and spoke briefly to the same point. When he had concluded, the Committee reported the articles of association, which were read and unanimously adopted. It was determined that the Association should be called the "Mohawk Valley Monument Association," whose object and purpose shall be "the erection of an appropriate monument in the village of Fort Plain, N. Y., on the site of the old Fort, to commemorate the same, and to perpetuate the memory of the heroic Capt. ROBERT McKEAN, and other brave and distinguished officers and soldiers of the Mohawk Valley, who served their country during the Revolutionary war." A Board of Managers, consisting of twenty residents of Fort Plain, associated with the Trustees of the village, is intrusted with the management of the affairs of the Association, and when the Executive Committee shall be of the opinion that a sufficient sum is raised to erect a suitable monument, it is to call these Managers together.

After the adoption of these articles the Board of Managers were selected. Peter G. Webster was appointed President of the Board; David Hackney, Vice-President; Daniel F. Young, Treasurer; Simeon Tinque, Recording Secretary, and James H. Congdon, Corresponding Secretary. The Association then adjourned.

James C. Willet, Esq, of this City, William H. Seward and Horatio Seymour; Benson J. Lossing, author of the *Field-Book of the Revolution*; Hon. W. W. Campbell, author of the *History of Tryon County*, and Jeptha R. Simms, Esq., author of the *History of Schoharie County and Border Wars*, were appointed Honorary Members of the Executive Committee at a subsequent meeting of that body.

The next meeting of the Association will be held at Fort Plain, July 4, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Visit of the Prince of Wales.

A NOVA SCOTIAN IN BAD TEMPER.

Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, lately addressed a circular to CHARLES TUPPER, of Halifax, informing him of the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales, and stating that although it was not considered necessary to convene the Legislature of Nova Scotia on the occasion, it was hoped that the members would be present to witness the landing of His Royal Highness, and that accommodation would be provided for them in Her Majesty's Dock-yard at Halifax. To this invitation Mr. TUPPER replied as follows:

"I should do injustice to my own feeling, as also to what I believe the sentiments of the constituency I have the honor to represent in Parliament, did I not at once utter my protest against a course which I regard as not only wanting in respect to His Royal Highness, but also alike discreditable to the Legislature and the people of Nova Scotia.

Though the invitation of the Prince of Wales to visit this Province was unanimously and enthusiastically accorded by both branches of the Legislature, and the amount which might be required suitably to provide for the reception and entertainment of so august a visitor, was promptly placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the same unanimity the Legislature was prorogued without any addresses having been submitted by the Government with which to receive, in a becoming manner, the Heir Apparent to the British Throne.

The representatives of the people have been not only kept in ignorance of everything connected with the reception and entertainment of His Royal Highness, (except that they will be allowed to witness the landing at the dock-yard,) but they are now informed by the decision you have just announced, that they are not to be permitted to receive *their* Royal visitor in any official capacity recognized by the Constitution.

Feeling as I do, therefore, that the Prince of Wales visits us as the guest of the whole country, and in response to an invitation tendered by both branches of the Legislature, I feel compelled, as one of that body, to decline respectfully the invitation to Her Majesty's dock-yard with which I have been favored by those who have deprived my colleagues in Parliament and myself of the opportunity to receive, in a manner honorable to ourselves, and befitting the illustrious rank of our guest, the son of our beloved Queen."

The Revolution in Sicily.

LETTER FROM CAPT. JOHN W. PEARD.

The Florence correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* furnishes that journal with the following letter from that "gallant Garibaldino, Capt. JOHN W. PEARD." He adds that Miss ABBY FAY, of Boston, was to sing on the evening of July 1, at a concert to be given in behalf of the Sicilian fund. It would be her first appearance.

PALERMO, Friday, June 22, 1860.

DEAR —— : Here we are, all safe, although I hear the papers have said the contrary. We left Genoa with three steamers, one of which ran on to Leghorn to embark laborers for the Isthmus of Suez, and after a good passage, got into Cagliari. Not so the American clipper with a battalion on board that sailed twenty-four hours before us. The Neapolitans fell in with her off Cape Corso, and captured her. She is now, with all her cargo, both live and dead, at Naples. Yesterday the American man-of-war on the station sailed for that port to demand her peremptorily. She was taken on the high seas, not in Neapolitan waters—therefore her capture is an act of piracy by the laws of nations. Notwithstanding *that* loss, we landed 2,500 men, and large supplies of Enfield rifles and ammunition.

Palermo is in a frightful state from the bombardment. Accounts vary as to the number of shells thrown into the city; but the best report I can get gives them at about 800. The Toledo is in places quite blocked up with ruins. Near the palace, nearly an entire street is burned. In other parts, ruins meet you at every step. At present, the people are hard at work removing the barricades and leveling the Castello-a-mare, from which the shells were thrown. All the works toward the city are to be razed to the ground. The people are wild with joy at their deliverance. A friend of mine asked a man, yesterday, if it was a festa. "Yes, signore, every day is a festa now," he said, with tears rising to his eyes. Those who were present tell me never was anything like GARIBALDI's entry into the city. He had not above six hundred available men beside the Sicilian levies, and the enemy was *twenty thousand* strong! I am sorry to say a great many Mazzinianists have arrived. *They will much damage the cause of Italy by their presence.* Extraordinary are the ravages of the royal troops—villas sacked and burned. I was in one, yesterday, that belonged to the Neapolitan Minister, CAVONA. They had destroyed everything they could not carry away. The floor was strewed with broken mirrors, chandeliers, marbles, vases, busts, &c. His own room they had piled up with furniture, and tried to set the building on fire. In another villa, a valuable library (apparently, for I had not time to examine more than a few of the books) was totally destroyed, the torn books being as high as a man's waist. I saw some Spanish MSS., royal decrees, &c., which would be invaluable to Sicilian historians, torn to pieces. After the armistice, the royalists sacked upwards of *a thousand* houses, and committed numberless murders.

We have with us a clever artist from the New-York *Illustrated News*, who is making beautiful sketches. The *Illustrated London News* also has an artist here, and the London *Times* a correspondent. I am writing in great haste, as a steamer is off directly for Genoa. Remember me to the Trollope family and all friends. With respects to —— Yours, truly,

JOHN W. PEARD.

The body of a man of respectable appearance was found on the line of the Great Western Railway, about a mile from Detroit, on Saturday. His brains had been blown out with a pistol, which was found hidden under a plank drain, twenty or thirty feet from where the body lay. This fact, and the marks of a violent blow which he had received on his head, precluded the supposition of suicide. During the preceding day he had displayed his money freely about the city, and there is little doubt that assassins had murdered him to obtain it. The discovery created great excitement in Detroit.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MICHAEL DRISCOLL, son of Florence Driscoll, of the parish of Kilmoe, County Cork, Ireland; lived in New-York about four years ago. When his parents last heard from him he was in Coxsackie, Greene County, New-York. Any person giving information of the same will address his sister, MARY DRISCOLL, No. 189 Cherry-st., New-York. New-York and Western papers please copy.

GEORGE.
If that's your last reply,
I've nothing left but to comply. A. M.

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A COOK.—WANTED, A NEAT, RESPECTABLE young woman as plain cook and to assist in the washing; reference required. Call at No. 71 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress; is fully competent to take charge of fine washing; has no objection to go to the country; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 West 20th-st.

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AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by an experienced and most respectable woman, who is fully capable to take entire charge of an infant from its birth; refers to first class families; no objection to the country, (any distance,) or to travel; is a most desirable nurse. Apply at No. 8 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to travel; is not subject to sea-sickness. Inquire at No. 315½ 3d-av., in the fancy-store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A GERMAN WOMAN, (single,) of good education and good character wishes to find a situation as seamstress; she understands dressmaking, milliner-work, and all kinds of ladies' fancy work. Address A. K., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wants a situation as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Can be seen at No. 96 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG PROtestant lady is desirous of obtaining a situation as plain seamstress and children's nurse. Would make herself agreeable and generally useful, or would wait on an elderly or invalid lady; does not object to the country or to travel with a respectable family. Good reference. An answer to this will meet with prompt attention by addressing I. Z., care of Mrs Jennett, No. 425 6th-av., corner of 26th st., for three days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as waitress or as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is fully competent to fill either situation. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No 2 East 14th-st., corner 5th-av., for two days.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR DOMESTICS—Established in 1843—removed from Broadway to 14th-st., corner of 3d av. Domestics of the highest grade promptly supplied to order. N. B.—Entrance on 14th-st., southeast corner.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City and country. German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., capable, civil, active, at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—THE ADVERTISER, AN experienced double entry Book-keeper desires employment. Has been employed as book keeper, cashier, salesman and superintendent in the following businesses: Coal, Hardware, Commission and Iron mining. Address, for 3 days, Andrews, Box 219 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man, in a private family; he thoroughly understands his business; has lived with the first families in this City; is willing to go to the country for the Summer; has the best City reference as to capability, honesty, and sobriety. Call at, or address, No. 470 4th-st., near 2d-av., in the store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Frenchman of long experience, thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address or call on SAMUEL LOWRY, No. 932 Broadway, where the advertiser can be found.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single young man as coachman who understands his business well; can give good recommendations, and is willing to make himself useful. Address D. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant young man; is perfectly sober, and of steady habits; the best of reference given as to character and capability; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, or address M. J., 10 Hammond-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a steady, competent man; understands how to keep a small place in order; can give the best City reference. Address R., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation, by a young man, as coachman and plain gardener, and who understands his business well, and is willing to make himself generally useful about any gentleman's place who needs his services. Can procure the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Address P. F., Box No. 306 *Times* Office.

AS DRIVER, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant single young man a situation to drive and to take care of horses, and to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; would assist in the garden and in the care of cows; can milk, plow, mow, &c.; is strong and healthy, and not afraid of hard work. No objections to any part of the country. Has good City references. Apply, for three days, at No. 63 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a young man of good character, who understands the business in all its branches; has good recommendations from former employer. Apply to J. R., at Reid's seed store, 807 Broadway, all this week.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation by a single man as gardener and coachman; thoroughly understands the care of greenhouse plants and all kinds of vegetables, also the care of horses, carriages and harness, and is a good, careful driver. Has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 7th-av. A. KELLY.

AS GROCER.—A YOUNG MAN, 21 YEARS OF age, who can give good references, wishes a situation in a respectable wholesale or retail grocery store, where he can learn the business and earn a living. Address EDWIN, Box No. 207 *Times* Office, and he will call at the store.

AS HEAD WAITER OR BAR-TENDER.—Wanted, a situation as such by an active young man, of pleasing address and genteel appearance; suitable references given with regard to his qualifications. Address A. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A PORTER'S SITUAtion, by a smart active young man, an American; has the best City references; a permanent situation more an object than wages; Address PORTER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WITH good City references, wants a situation as waiter in a private family, or would wait on an invalid gentleman; is only a few days disengaged. Can be seen at No. 141 East 28th-st., in the store, for this week.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE,
HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 277 Canal-st.
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 133 6th-av., between 9th and 10th-sts.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

GREAT SALE OF VILLA LOTS IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, July 19, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange. The whole of the Bellevue Property for sale. This desirable property, which is situated in the city of Elizabeth, westerly of the centre of the city, and bounded as follows:

First—Block B, comprising eleven lots, 100x300 feet; lots 1, 3, 5 and 7 front on Bellevue-av., which avenue commences at or near the junction of Grand and Jersey sts with the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; lots 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, in said block front on Pennington-av., which avenue runs from the said Railroad parallel with Bellevue-av.

Second—Block A, comprising twenty-three lots, 100 by 300 feet; lots 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, front on Bellevue-av. lots 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 23, front on Pennington av., and are opposite to Bellevue Park

Block C, comprises 9 lots, averaging 100x300 feet.
Block D, comprises 21 lots, averaging 25x150 feet.
Block E, comprises 8 lots, averaging 25x150 feet.
Block F, comprises 97 lots, averaging 25x150 feet.
This block is bounded by Irving and Everett st., and is on the west of Bellevue Park.
Block G, comprises 79 lots, 25x125 feet.
Block H, comprises 14 lots, 25x200 feet.

The most of this property is situate upon a ridge, running nearly east and west, and overlooking the city and Newark Bay; next year the Central Railroad will have completed their new line across Newark Bay to Jersey City Ferry which will place this property within thirty minutes of Wall-st.

A Railroad Dépôt will be located adjoining the premises.

A beautiful triangular private Park has been laid out in the centre of this property, which will be devoted exclusively to the use and benefit of the owners of the surrounding premises. Maps with all additional information can be obtained on application to the auctioneers, at their office, No. 23 Nassau-st.

The cars leave New-York for for Elizabeth City hourly from the foot of Cortlandt-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT TOTTENVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, July 19, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the three-acre lot, with house, two stories and attic, built by day's work four years ago, 32x34 feet, containing rooms, parlor very large, hard-finished walls, marble mantels, &c., all in perfect order; good well and soft water near the house, leading to the house by means of pipe. The house well shaded with trees; large barn, 20x25 feet; carriage house, 16x18; stable, 16x20 feet, with good lofts in barn and stable; out-buildings all complete. Improvements cost about $5,000. About 250 fruit trees young and thrifty, bearing this season, of all kinds and of choice varieties; also, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries and blackberries in abundance; also, vegetables of all kinds. The land is in a high state of cultivation. A vineyard of grapes of about three hundred young vines 200 of which are in full bearing. Also, the lot of two acres, very desirable for building purposes, as it has a fine view of the Sound. Also, a lot of ten acres, all calculated for building sites, as it is very high and overlooks the whole surrounding country, not a particle of waste land to it—all within five minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt and ten minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. A portion can remain on bond and mortgage if required. For additional information apply to the auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. No. 23 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF THE REAL ESTATE OF THE FRANCIS METALLIC LIFE-BOAT COMPANY—Situated at Greenpoint, Brooklyn. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, July 24, 1860, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of George Remsen, Sheriff, 12 lots of land, situated at Greenpoint, on the easterly side of Washington-st., and running from L to M-st., being 190x150 feet, together with the extensive brick building thereon, two stories in height, 190x114 feet

Also, previous to the above, and at 10 o'clock, at the factory of Francis' Metallic Life-Boat Company, at Greenpoint, L. I., the tools, machinery, fixtures (excluding boiler and heating apparatus) and patent right of the Francis Metallic Life-Boat Company.

For further particulars and catalogues, inquire on the premises, or of MARSHALL LEFFERTS & BRO., No. 92 Beekman-st., New-York; or of the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall st.

M. GRIFFIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT SALE OF household furniture at public auction THIS DAY, Wednesday, at No 48 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., sale commencing at 10½ o'clock, comprising rosewood and mahogany suites, piano-forte, mirrors, velvet carpeting, statuary, bedroom furniture en suite, oak dining room furniture, China, glass ware, &c.

RICHARDS & WHITING, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—RICHARDS & WHITING will offer for sale at their Auction Rooms, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., on WEDNESDAY, July 18, at 10½ A. M., 350 cases of boots and shoes direct from the manufacturers. Also, a large lot of stock goods in good order. Sale without reserve.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, July 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 13 Cortlandt-st. Prime assortment of fresh and seasonable goods.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, 1860, at 1 o'clock P. M., the well-known Phillips Mansion House and about 14 acres of choice land, with grist-mill and half the mill-pond located half a mile north of Tarrytown dépôt. For further particulars inquire of JACOB STORM, on the premises, or of E. COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
5TH-AV., BETWEEN 41ST AND 42D STS.

This Institution will reopen Sept. 12, 1860, in the new buildings lately purchased by the Trustees on 5th-av. The buildings purchased are in a beautiful, healthy, and central part of the City.

The numerous lines of stages and cars which pass near the Institute give easy access from the suburbs and neighboring towns.

The School will embrace, as heretofore, three departments: Preparatory, Academic and Collegiate.

The course of study will be substantially that in which the experience of eighty-five academic terms has secured the approval of both managers and patrons.

The Rutgers Institute stages will convey pupils from the principal ferries and distant sections of the City, to and from school, at an additional charge of $7.

Application for admission, or for circulars, may be made personally or by letter, at the Institute Buildings, Nos. 435 437 and 439 5th-av

All communications addressed to
HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal,
No. 437 5th-av.

TRUSTEES:
Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
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RICHARD VAUGHAN Esq.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

$100 PER YEAR. $100
FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—for both sexes. Able faculty—brick buildings—on the New-York Central Railroad. Fall term commences Aug. 21. Write for a catalogue, to W. H. BANNISTER, Principal,
Fort Plains, N. Y.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 13 West 24th-st., near Madison-square,
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept 13.

MADAME DON BERNARD, NEE DE ROTREFERMOY, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 17, in the new and beautiful building lately purchased for the occupancy of her Institute, No. 63 1st-place Brooklyn. The location is unsurpassable for the purposes of an Educational Institute. The most able masters in all departments. Mme. DON BERNARD has been for several years the French teacher of Rutger's Institute.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes $10 per quarter. For further information, apply to F. MARTINELLI.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED his Academy of Penmanship and Bookkeeping from No. 362 to the new and elegant building, Nos. 921 and 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st. New pupils received daily. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—COLLEGIATE organization with a systematic domestic department. $150 per year. Fall term opens Aug. 30. Address A. W. COWLES, Elmira, N. Y.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 472 Broadway, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept 11. Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER AND GOVERNESS—WANTED, by a family in the country, who a lady, capable of teaching and directing a small number of pupils from 8 to 16 years of age (chiefly girls). She should be able to teach music, and one or more of the modern languages, with the higher English branches. A lady of experience and religious character will be preferred. To such a one a pleasant situation and reasonable salary will be given.

Applicants may refer to the Editor of the New-York *Times*, and Henry Scudder, Esq., No. 63 Wall st.

AS MUSIC TEACHER.—AN ENGLISH LADY, (pupil of an eminent London master,) and whose musical compositions have attained popularity in England, desires to engage in the approaching Fall with a school as teacher of the piano-forte, through bass and singing, or with a private family as governess, in which case she would be able to instruct in French, (acquired in France,) drawing, and all the requisites of an English education. The highest references given. Address E. L., 7 buildings, No. 138 Pennsylvania-av., Washington.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, who has had some experience in teaching, and [illegible] desirous of finishing her education, wishes a situation in some seminary, where her services as assistant teacher would in part remunerate for instruction in the higher branches. She is perfectly competent to instruct in all the English branches. The best of reference given as to character and ability. Address F. S. C., Box No 101 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER—A GRADUATE and a gentleman who has had twenty years experience as an instructor and principal of schools desires to engage either as a visiting teacher or as sub-principal, in this city. Will be prepared to enter upon his duties at the opening of the September session. References the most satisfactory furnished. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No 127 *Times* Office, until September.

AS GOVERNESS.—AN ACCOMPLISHED ENGLISH lady, who has resided in France, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the language, and who is a good musician, wishes to make an engagement as governess. Address Miss M. P., No. 79 West 31st-st., New-York. Applications from July 18 to 31 will receive immediate attention; after that time address by letter.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO MARRIED OR SINgle gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms and board in a strictly private family, at No. 151 West 42d-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO YOUNG MEN, or a gentleman and his wife, can find a pleasant room with good board, in a private family, by applying at No. 181 Livingston-st.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT AND back parlor, with a pleasant veranda, on the first floor, to let, either together or separately, to single gentlemen or a lady and gentleman. Also a back parlor on the second floor. All the modern improvements in the house. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 25 Bayard, between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

TO RENT—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECond and fourth floors, at the Madison Park House, No. 2 West 25th-st., opposite Madison-park and Worth Monument. Also, single rooms for gentlemen. Private tables furnished if preferred. Best of reference required.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A FINE SUITE OF rooms, furnished or unfurnished, together or separate, for single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, in a first-class modern house; location unexceptional; reference exchanged. No. 38 Great Jones-st.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED BACK parlor on the first floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and his wife, at a reduced rate during the Summer; also room on the third floor for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 53 West 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with board in a private family, in Brooklyn within a few minutes' walk from either ferry. Inquire at No. 102 State-st., between Court and Clinton sts.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RATES, FOR THE SUMmer, desirable rooms for a family or single gentlemen furnished or unfurnished, and with or without board. Persons of religious habits preferred. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET with or without board, four very pleasant airy rooms to single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; all newly furnished; gas, baths, &c. References exchanged. Apply at No. 206 West 22d-st.

SEVERAL GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with board and lodging in a clergyman's family, on moderate terms, at No. 17 Bedford-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Cut this out for Preservation.

COUNTRY BOARD—EITHER TRANSIENT OR throughout the year, at Strawberry Farms, Monmouth County, N. J. This beautiful retreat arranged for the residence of about 20 families, is within easy reach of Shrewsbury and Long Branch. Part of the land is cultivated to supply the tables abundantly with fruits, vegetables and dairy products. In the vicinity are shady woods, delightful rambles and a pretty lakelet. Attached is a large hall, with music always available for social enjoyment without charge. Terms, $5 to $8 weekly each person. Apply to MILLS & CO, No. 678 Broadway. Boats leave pier, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., every day at 8½ A. M., and 4 P. M. Stage from Red Bank to hotel.

SUMMER BOARD.—TWO OR THREE FAMIlies can procure first-class board and accommodation, commanding the best view of the beautiful Lake Mohegan and surrounding wood and mountain scenery. But few are yet aware that a spot so charming to the lover of fine landscape, boating, and fishing can be reached in two hours from the City. Several eligible building sites on sale. Apply to T. JONES, No. 5?6 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE MARGIN OF THE HUDSON RIVER.—The most romantic spot on the Hudson; sailing, fishing, &c.; most beautiful shady strolls. N. P. Willis calls it the beauty spot of the Hudson. Apply to J. CROOKS, Cold Spring Post office. Terms $5 per week for adults. Only 1½ hours ride from New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—WITHIN ONE HOUR'S distance, by New Haven cars, and convenient to the Sound. The advertiser will be prepared to take a party of eight or ten on the 23d inst. The location is pleasant and exceedingly healthful. For particulars, inquire at No. 142 West 37th-st. A family or a party of friends preferred.

PRIVATE BOARD AT SARATOGA.—FOUR or five can be accommodated with good board, where the comforts of a home may be had and in a strictly private family, but a short distance from Congress spring and but a few steps from the dépôt. Address Box No. 336, Post-office, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE CORNWALL MOUNtain House commands a view of thirty miles of the Hudson, and a large extent of country. Plenty of rambling room in fields, groves, on hills and mountains. No mosquitoes. Fruit, vegetables and milk from the farm. IRA WOOD, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES WILL be taken at a farm house, pleasantly situated along a beautiful river, a short distance from Long Branch. Facilities for fishing, sailing and bathing. Terms moderate. For full particulars apply at No. 18 Leroy-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, IN a quiet, mountainous retreat, 1½ hours from the City; large shady lawn and airy apartments. References: J. A. Davidson, No. 25 Murray-st.; J. S. Myers, No. 64 Broadway.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—IN A BEAUTIful cottage on the Hudson River, three minutes' walk from the dépôt, where three gentlemen can be accommodated, or gentlemen and their wives. Apply to ACKER, EDGAR & CO., near dépôt, Yonkers.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, PARtial board on Staten Island, near the ferry. Address, with lowest terms, W. W., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FAY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have reopened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in redecorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, L. I., has been greatly enlarged, improved and newly furnished; is now complete and open; is 20 miles from New-York City per new steamer Long Island, leaving James slip at 4 P. M.; 1½ hours sail; dining hour at 6 P. M.; returning, arriving in town at 9 A. M.
B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

CARLISLE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, PA.—Cool and dry mountain air, pleasant society, good table, warm and cold baths, sulphur and mountain waters, good music, and easy of access, being only 7 hours' ride by railroad from New York. Terms moderate. For particulars, address VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEWPORT.—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES OR A number of single persons intending to pass the Summer months in Newport, R. I., can find good accommodations, at Mrs. S. M. CLARK'S, No. 10 Broad-st.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH, is now open. Through tickets at the Long Island Railroad dépôt, Brooklyn. SAMMIS & DOMINY.

HOTELS.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL TO LET.—THE BIDdle House, in Detroit, having just been completely overhauled and supplied with every modern improvement, at an expense of over $20,000, is now offered for rent from Aug. 1. The excellent location, on the finest street in the city, within one square of the dépôts of the Great Western, the Michigan Southern, and the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroads, which terminate at this point and the capacity, convenience and elegance of the building present a rare inducement to parties having the skill and means to avail themselves of the opportunity to secure it. None need apply but those highly recommended from our first hotels, who are prepared to furnish the house in a style appropriate to the superior character of the building. Apply to AARON OGDEN, Room No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, or to WM. F. BIDDLE, Detroit, Michigan.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—BROADWAY, CORner of Houston-st., New-York. Single rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per day. Double rooms and parlors, $1 50 to $3. Meals as ordered. The public, as well as the guests of the hotel, are invited to take their meals in the restaurant. S. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
BENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES
No. 421 Broome-st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Overstrung Pianos.
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS—New and second-hand, for sale or to rent at great bargains. Melodeons as low as $30, Pianos $75. Monthly payments received for either. Rent allowed if purchased. HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway.

MUSICAL.—A LADY PROFESSOR OF THE piano-forte and singing, wishes to obtain a few more pupils; great attention paid to imparting a thorough theory of music. Terms moderate. Address MUSIC, No. 102 East 13th-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 497 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130. Call and see them.

A. H. THOMPSON, NO. 439 BROOME-ST., ONLY one block east of Broadway, has constantly on hand the best assortment of Pianos in the City, at prices from $50 to $400. All fully guaranteed. Pianos to let.

A. H. GALE & CO. PIANO-FORTES, NO. 87 East 13th-st. Invite attention to their new scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

J. W. DAVENPORT, LATE WITH A. Craw, New Haven Railroad. Books, papers, magazines, &c., at H. SMITH'S, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av., opposite the dépôt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance;) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME VILLA IN the township of Woodbridge, New-Jersey, two miles south of the City of Rahway, and five minutes' walk from Houghtonville dépôt of the New-Jersey Railroad, and one hour's ride from New-York. The house is new, well arranged, and handsomely built, surrounded with ornamental and all kinds of fruit trees, including 200 Isabella grape vines from Italy—stocked with all kinds of flowers. The villa is situated in the most delightful part of the State, on high and healthy land. A new stable, carriage-house and outbuildings, and about three acres of land, all in garden style. Price $6,000. Apply to A. VATTELLINA, on the premises. Letters for Rahway, N. J.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FOR SALE—IN the village of North Orange, a picturesque cottage with about one acre of land, tastefully arranged, with fruit and shade trees; a never-failing brook runs through the place; good barn and outbuildings, will be sold low, and possession given immediately. Apply to WM. M. PRICE, No. 424 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence, situated within 11 miles of the City, consisting of a large dwelling, barns, stable, carriage-house, &c., with two acres of land, plenty of fruit, good water, and a healthy location; accessible by steamboat railroad or stage. For further particulars apply to H. M. BAILEY, No. 224 Broome-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IMPROVED and unimproved lands in the State of Pennsylvania, situated near the borders of New-York and New-Jersey. Also, real estate wanted in exchange for good improved Brooklyn property. A handsome place at Ravenswood for sale cheap.
SANDS BROTHERS, No. 164 Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the dépôt. Good building; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE RESIDENCE, 30 MINutes by steam from 42d st. on New-Haven Railroad, 7 minutes' walk from dépôt; three-quarters of an acre of land, underdrained, good state of cultivation, well-stocked with fruit, good water. Plans, &c., of the house and place to be seen at the office of R. G. HATFIELD, Architect, No. 31 Pine st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE LARGE BRICK FACTORY IN 3d-av., corner of 83d-st., lately occupied by John C. Parker as a carriage factory. This factory has a frontage of 25 feet on 3d-av. and 180 feet on 83d-st., with extensions on the rear lots. A large show-room on the first floor, Croton water and gas in the workshops; also a six horse power steam engine and boiler, in good working order, which will be let with the factory, or sold, as may be desired. This will make a desirable location for any manufacturing business. For further particulars, apply to or address, JOHN C. PARKER, 83d-st., Yorkville, N. Y.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE FOUR-STORY store No. 278 Water-st., corner of Dover; has been lately rebuilt, and finished throughout in a neat manner, and is well adapted for any business requiring light, such as stove or other manufacturing purposes or printing; has a good dry cellar and a vault 40 feet in length. The lofts can be used separately, and to a permanent tenant the rent will be moderate. For further particulars, apply at No. 13 South William-st., up stairs.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—THE whole or part of the third-story of the new brick building Nos. 133, 135 and 137 Bank-st., being one room 60x100 feet, with light on every side. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to M. F. SCHUREMAN, on the premises, or to GULIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—Brown-stone English basement house, No. 12 East 29th-st., near Lexington-av. Rent at the rate of $900 per annum. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th st., near 3d av.

TO LET.—A VERY DESIRABLE STORE, 40 feet by 18, eligibly located in a respectable and populous neighborhood; well adapted for a fancy, banking, insurance, or any kind of light or office business. Inquire of the Curator or Engineer, Cooper Institute.

LOFTS TO LET.—TWO VERY FINE LOFTS ON Broadway, near Canal-st., 30 feet wide. No skylight. The location is the most desirable in the City. Apply to HALL, WETMORE & DEARBORN, No. 409 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of factory Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st st., size 46x100; rent low, and well lighted. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st.

TO LET.—SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 171 West 23d st., consisting of four rooms, with range, &c., suitable for a small family or single gentlemen. Rent, $18 per month. Best references required.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rates by
JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE.—THE BEAUTIful and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon-avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 20 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE—THE 3-story brick houses Nos 88 90 and 92 East 3?d-st.; also, the 3 story brick house No. 5 2?d-st., Williamsburgh. All in perfect order. Inquire of owner, No. 158 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—IF APPLIED for immediately—two full lots on 45th-st., 165 feet east of 3d-av., south side. Apply to J. J. SMITH & CO., No. 760 3rd-av.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 22D ST., near 4th-av., to a private family; twelve rooms, in perfect order. Apply at No. 58 East 22d st., from 12 to 1 o'clock. Rent moderate to a satisfactory tenant.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE BY A FAMILY OF six persons, a well-furnished house in a good situation, for six months from Nov. 1, next. Address H. S., with terms and location, Box No. 2,984, New-York Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBItion, at our warerooms, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin, and No. 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public.
MINER & STEVENS.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND SIX-PASsenger Rockaway, just repaired and put in thorough order. Will be sold reasonably, on application to WOOD BROTHERS, No. 396 Broadway, one door below Walker-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BEAUTIFUL MATCHED Spanish ponies, 10 hands, with new two-seat carriage, harness, &c., complete; price, $500. Apply to D. A. MOLENAUR, No 81 East 24th-st.

SADDLE-HORSE FOR SALE.—A SORREL horse, 15 hands high, 7 years old, warranted sound and kind. Apply at the Opera Stables, 32d st., between Madison and 4th avs.

FIREWORKS.

NOTICE
TO PYROTECHNISTS, DEALERS IN FIREWORKS, and all whom it may concern. The undersigned, having patented his hand Torch, for night processions, hereby gives notice to manufacturers of Fireworks, and others, that he will prosecute all persons making, selling, or using the same, unless made and sold by himself or his agent, and in all cases must have his trademark and date of patent placed thereon.
JERSEY CITY, July 1, 1860. ISAAC EDGE.

EDGE'S Patent Torches, Rockets, Roman Candles, Signal Lights and every description of Fireworks, for land or sea use, may be had at short notice by addressing GEORGE B. COLEY,
No. 37 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

POLAR REFRIGERATOR,
WITH FILTER AND WATER-COOLER COMBINED.
The cheapest and best self Ventilating Provision Preserver in the world.
BARTLETT & LESLEY,
Sole manufacturers of Garden Vases, Rotating Ash-Sifters, and old Java Coffee Pots, No. 426 Broadway, N. Y.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

"GALLEGO" FLOUR, NEW GRINDING.
Parties desirous to secure early supplies of Gallego Flour, new grind, will do well to apply at once, as deliveries will be made in order of application.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FLAGS, TORCHES AND FIREWORKS.
POLITICAL FLAGS,
AMERICAN FLAGS,
ENGLISH FLAGS.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 62 John-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
13 Avenue A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 6 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Interest commences July 1. All deposits made on or before the 16th of July, will draw interest from July 1.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
S. A. BUNCE, Cash. and Sec.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.—NEW-YORK, JULY 12, 1860.—The depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and Four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 16th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst. This Bank is open for business daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.
By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, New York July 11, 1860.
INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per cent over $500—will be paid on and after MONDAY 16th inst.
Interest will be placed to the credit of Depositors as principal, and draw interest accordingly from July 1st.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK—NO. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st. Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received.
$205 271 36 was received from 3,704 depositors during the last year. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before July 20, draw interest from July 1.
Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NO 2 NEW-BOWERY, corner Chatham-st., open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. All sums deposited on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1.
Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, New-York, June 26, 1860.
HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company who have not availed themselves of the proposals of Dec. 16 last for extending the same, will please do so without delay.
Those holders who do not intend doing so, will oblige the Company by giving the undersigned notice at their earliest convenience. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BANKING PARTNER.—WANTED, A GENTLEMAN who has ample capital, and extensive and valuable acquaintances in the South and West, wishes a partner, for the domestic exchange and banking business; none but reliable parties of experience or capital need apply. Answers will be held in strict confidence, and may be addressed to Box No. 166, Post-office, New York.

A MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF the N. Y. and N. E. Union Telegraph Company will take place at No 4 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, July 18, 1860, for election of President, Secretary and eleven Directors, at 12 M. JOHN McKESSON, President.
F. O. J. SMITH, Secretary.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD BOND INTEREST.—Interest on first mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid at the Treasurer's office. The transfer books will be closed on and after July 18, until the day of payment.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

LOAN WANTED.—WANTED, ON BOND AND mortgage, $25,000 (at 6½ per cent. per annum) on two large brick stores in the lower part of the City, worth $40,000; title undoubted. Address the subscriber, at his office, 16 Wall-st. B. F. SAWYER, Att'y.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LOAN.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage. Apply to the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW-YORK, NO. 56 WALL-ST.
New-York, July 7, 1860.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Tuesday, 10th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 16 Wall st., Jan. 12, 1860.
Capital ... $150,000
Surplus over ... 147,000
This Company have to-day declared a dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, on the 14th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

52ND DIVIDEND BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors, held THIS DAY, it was resolved that a Dividend of TEN (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after July 2, out of the profits of the last 6 months, leaving a balance of said earnings, 5 5-8 per cent., which is added to the surplus fund. The Transfer Book will be closed to said date.
By order of the Board.
June 18, 1860. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC BANK OF BROOKLYN—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th instant, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, July 11, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Six per cent., payable on and after the 16th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 9, 1860.—A dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared payable on and after THURSDAY, July 13, 1860. The transfer books will remain closed from the 9th until the 14th July inst. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5th. W. S. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 5 Nassau-st, (Continental Bank Building,) New-York, July 10, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.
FRANK W. LEWIS, Secretary.

THE SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS, St. Louis, July 2, 1860.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors (on the 30th ult., a dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the last six months was declared, payable on and after the 9th inst. Stockholders residing at the East will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
J. H. BRITTON, Cashier.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 46 Wall-st., New-York, July 10, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New York Building,) New-York, July 2, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, July 6, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared their semi annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INS. CO., New-York, July 12, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, 16th July inst.
By order, W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL ST.—This Company have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 23d inst., till which day the transfer books will be closed.
J. C. WINANS, Sec'y.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.
STEAM AND WATER GAUGES, &c., &c.
STEAM ENGINES from 4 to 100 horse power, both NEW and SECOND HAND, constantly on hand, and for SALE, with or without Boilers. Also, BOILERS, both NEW and SECOND HAND.
STEAM and WATER GAUGES, INDICATORS, LUBRICATORS, LOW-WATER ALARMS, &c., &c., &c.
Also, WIRE ROPE, for various purposes.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-ST., N. Y.
CASH CAPITAL ... $250,000
ASSETS ... $300,000
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.
COUNTERPARTS OF THE PATENT IMPERIAL, EUROPEAN and COLLEGIATE SEALS are upon each wrapper around TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and every package is accompanied by a book of 124 pages, replete with the most invaluable information. To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 6 in the evening; on Sundays from 11 till 2. Triesemar No. 1 effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhoea, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life, its invigorating powers are astonishing. Triesemar No. 2 has superior properties in these cases where copaiva and cubebs have been administered. Triesemar No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or other deleterious mineral. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2, and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Single case, $3; 4 cases in 1, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9. Forwarded by Dr. BARROW, on receiving a remittance, from No. 194 Bleecker-st., N. Y. Consultations from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sunday, 11 to 2. Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—The undersigned hereby certify that they have used Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound, for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case, found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.
S. HANCOCK, JR., No. 20 South Market-st. GEO. H. PLUMMER, No. 1 Maverick-square. HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster-st. ABRAM WEEKS, Webster-st., East Boston. W. H. ALLEN, Boston. Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER. HENRY A. FULLER, No. 18 South Market-st. SAMUEL WALES, JR., City Hotel. C. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House.
The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people, for Scrofulous Humors, with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety. DIRECTIONS.—Take a table-spoonful three times a day, before meals. For a child, one-fourth the dose for an adult. Prepared by A. D. COPELAND, No. 184 Sumner-st., East Boston. Sold by HORACE FARRINGTON, No. 87 Kilby-st., Boston, Mass., Wholesale and Retail Agents for Mass., and by all apothecaries in the vicinity of Boston. $1 per bottle. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDNER. Sold by JENKINS & MACY, No. 67 Liberty-st., and all the Apothecaries on Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Genito-urinary Diseases, Physiological Researches, &c. 20th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold and mailed also, free of postage, by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey st., Astor House, N. Y.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and evenings from 6 to 9.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhoea and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. R. CORBETT MAY BE CONSULTED, confidentially, at his office, No. 19 Duane-st. 22 years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enables Dr. C. to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear; strictures of the urethra; seminal weakness; impotency, and, in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs, treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the maltreatment of medical impostors are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office, as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MEDICAL INFORMATION "FOR THE MILLION," &c. The Author of the above, and other popular Books on Medicine and Surgery, Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, who is a Pupil of the celebrated Ricord, of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, still continues to treat all Diseases, &c., of the Nervous and Sexual Systems with unerring success, upon strictly scientific principles, which preclude the possibility of failure. (See his recent Work on this subject.) Dr. HAMMOND'S rooms are in the Parmley Buildings, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED IN 1832—Dr. GEO. R. BOND can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, at his office, 65 Orchard-st., corner Grand, over the shoe-store. Scientific treatment, a quick cure, and a moderate charge guaranteed.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL ADVICE ON seminal weakness and the secret infirmities of youth and maturity, by a celebrated London physician. Call or address Dr. GOODING, No. 31 East Broadway, New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 885 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, Nos. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON dentist, has removed to No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG MAN, 26 YEARS of age, excellent education, of a kind and affectionate disposition, is desirous of forming the acquaintance of some young lady with a view to matrimony. She must not be over 20, of respectable parentage, with refined manners and prepossessing appearance. Financial circumstances no object, as the advertiser has a good income. Address, for three days, JENKINS, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

FROM ENGLAND ONLY A FEW WEEKS. A young gentleman, only 22 years of age, wishes to form the acquaintance of a young American lady, of an agreeable disposition, with a view to matrimony. The advertiser has money enough to purchase a farm, and would prefer a lady fond of country life. Address JNO. BULL, Box No. 119 *Times* Office, for one week.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

ASTROLOGY.—MADAM LEVY, SEVENTH daughter, can be consulted about love, marriage and absent friends; tells all the events of life, at No. 157 Elizabeth st. Ladies 25 cents; gentlemen 50 cents. She causes speedy marriages, and gives lucky numbers.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

MR. THOMAS L. HALLETT, MR. C. B. WESTFELDT and Mr. C. G. RAMSAY this day become partners in our business, which will hereafter be conducted under the firm of GEORGE WESTFELDT, HALLETT & CO. GEORGE WESTFELDT & CO.
New-York, July 2, 1860.

REMOVALS.

HORACE H. DAY HAS REMOVED TO STORE No. 91 Liberty-st., where he offers the balance of his stock of Rubber Goods, including a large quantity of shirred and other Elastic Goods and Combs, for sale cheap, to close his business.

SPORTING.

SARATOGA, NEW-YORK.—TROTTING.—THURSDAY, July 26, at 4 o'clock P. M. Purse $1,[illegible]00. Mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness. D. Pfifer names b. h. Ethan Allen. J. D. McMann names b. g. Brown Dick. C. STAARRING, Proprietor.

RAILROADS.

SHORT LINE TO HARRISBURG VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, WITHOUT CHANGES OF CARS.
An Express Train leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from foot of Cortlandt-st. at
8 O'CLOCK A. M. FOR HARRISBURG
Via Easton, Allentown and Reading, connecting at Reading with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Harrisburg with mail trains on Pennsylvania Central Railroad east and west; Northern Central Railroad, north and south, and with the Cumberland Valley Railroad, without change of cars from Jersey City to Harrisburg, arriving at Harrisburg at 11:40 noon.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1860.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after July 9, the steamboats RIP VAN WINKLE and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6½ A. M., 8½ A. M., and 6 P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 5½ P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $3 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:00 and 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 2:30, 4 and 6 P. M.; (for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:10 P. M., from White-st., Depôt;) for Croton Falls 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train runs to Millerton Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25 A. M.; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M. (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M. and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SUMMER PLEASURE TRAVEL.—Five daily trains (Sundays excepted) for LAKE MAHOPAC, WEST POINT, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, LEBANON SPRINGS, SHARON SPRINGS, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, TRENTON FALLS, NIAGARA FALLS, LAKE GEORGE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. Elegant saloon cars for families to SARATOGA SPRINGS, without change of cars. Baggage checked through, and tickets sold at Company's Depôts, Chambers-st. and 31st-st. For particulars as to trains, see Time Tables.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 9:35.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:45 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M. fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the Third Article of the First Title of the Fifth Chapter of the Second Part of the Revised Statutes.—EDWARD B. BENNETT, of the village of Gloversville, in the County of Fulton, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published May 16, 1860. The creditors of said insolvent are required to appear before Hon. JOHN STEWART, County Judge of the County of Fulton, pursuant to an order of said Judge, at his office, in the village of Johnstown, in said County of Fulton, on the 4th day of August, 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts pursuant to the prayer of his petition.—Dated May 14, 1860.
McINTYRE FRASER,
my16-law10wW* Attorney for said Insolvent.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an Insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. GEORGE W. AINSWORTH, of the town of Saratoga Springs, of the county of Saratoga, N. Y., an Insolvent debtor. Notice first published JUNE 22, 1860. Creditors to appear before Hon. John W. Crane, County Judge of the county of Saratoga, and his office in the town of Saratoga Springs, on the 22d day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.
JNO. C. HULBERT, Att'y for Insolvent,
jy4-law-11w. Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, attorney-at-law, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of B. ACKERMAN & BROTHER, No. 154 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 3, 1860.
GILBERT F. ACKERMAN, JAMES H. BRUSH, } Executors.
law6wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS MASTERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at her residence at the Mansion House, Hicks-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated Jan. 3, 1860.
HELEN R. MASTERSON, Executrix.
ja11-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIJAH B. LOOMIS, late of the City of New-York, printer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of W. D. SALISBURY, No. 16 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1860.
WILLIAM D. SALISBURY, CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, } Executors.
ja11 law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL BURCHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, Third-avenue, corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated New York, March 20, 1860.
ISABELLA BURCHILL, Administratrix.
mh21-law6mW*

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 13th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 18, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting, graining and varnishing the wood work, furniture, and walls of Grammar School No. 4, in said Ward. Also, for the alteration and fitting up of the 3d and 4th floors in the west wing of said building, for Class-rooms, and to put in new sliding-doors in the Primary Department, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
ENEAS ELLIOT,
LEWIS WITHINGTON,
ALONZO G. REYNOLDS,
Committee on Buildings and Furniture of the 13th Ward Board of School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School Officers of the XVIth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th of July, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for painting the interior walls of Ward School house No. 45, and the interior of Primary School-house No. 19, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
THOMAS CHRYSTY,
Chairman Board School Officers XVIth Ward.
AUGUSTUS C. BOORAEM, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BRICKLAYERS, ATTENTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all members of the Bricklayers Protective Union, that on and after July 13, 1860, they are strictly forbidden to work with non-members, and more particularly with front bricklayers, who are not members of this Union.
JOHN H. WARD, President.
JOHN CAREY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1860.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 16, 1860.
UNPAID WATER-RENTS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that by an Act of the Legislature, five per cent. will be added to all unpaid water-rents on the 1st of August next. By order of the Croton Board.
R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL whom it may concern, that no debts contracted on account of the steamer PARANA will be recognized by the consignees unless incurred under their written order. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Consignees.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY authorized to sign our firm by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—TEN CASKS (425 gallons) of Lancaster Co. Rye Whisky, four years old, for a good 7 octave rosewood piano. For sample, &c., address A. McMICHAEL, Marietta, Lancaster Co., Penn.

STEAMBOATS.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2d, 1860, the steamers *Flushing* and *Enoch Dean* will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

LEAVE FLUSHING.

Flushing,	7.45	stop. at College Point.
Enoch Dean,	9.00	stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	1.00	stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean,	3.00	stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	5.15	stop. at College Point and 10th-st.

RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.

Flushing,	9 30	stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean,	1 00	stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	4.00	stopping at College Point.
Dean,	5 00	stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	6 45	stopping at College Point.

Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates on application to the undersigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT, AND LONG BRANCH. The Steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Wednesd'y, July 11, 1 P.M	Wednesd'y July 11, 7½ A.M
Thursday, July 12, 2 P.M	Thursday July 12, 8½ A.M
Friday, July 13, 3 P.M	Friday, July 13, 9½ A.M
Sunday July 15, 6 A.M	Saturday, July 14, 10½ A.M
Monday, July 16, 6½ A.M	Sunday, July 15, 3½ P.M
Tuesday, July 17, 7½ A.M	Monday, July 16, 2½ P.M
Wednesd'y, July 18, 8 A.M	Tuesday, July 17, 2½ P.M
Thursday, July 19, 8 A.M	Wednesd'y July 18, 2½ P.M
Friday July 20, 8 A.M	Thursday, July 19, 3 P.M
Saturday, July 21, 8 A.M	Friday, July 20, 3½ P.M
Sunday, July 22, 8 A.M	Saturday, July 21, 4 P.M
Monday, July 23, 7½ A.M	Sunday, July 22, 5 P.M
Monday, July 23, 5 P.M	Monday, July 23, 11½ A.M

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. D. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 10, 8½ A.M.	Tuesday, July 10, 12 M.
Wed'day, July 11, 8½ A.M.	Wed'day, July 11, 12½ P.M.
Th'sday, July 12, 9½ A.M.	Th'sday, July 12, 1½ P.M.
Friday, July 13, 10½ A.M.	Friday, July 13, 2½ P.M.
Sat'day, July 14, 3 P.M.	Monday, July 16, 6 A.M.
Monday, July 16, 3 P.M.	Tuesday, July 17, 7 A.M.
Tuesday, July 17, 3 P.M.	Wed'day, July 18, 7 A.M.
Wed'day, July 18, 3 P.M.	Th'sday, July 19, 7 A.M.
Th'sday, July 19, 3½ P.M.	Friday, July 20, 7 A.M.
Friday, July 20, 3½ P.M.	Sat'day, July 21, 7 A.M.
Sat'day, July 21, 4½ P.M.	Monday, July 23, 7 A.M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.
Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, leaves Oliver-slip EVERY DAY at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat ALIDA will leave Jay-st. Pier on and after SATURDAY, June 23, daily, at 8:30 A. M., connecting at 30th-st. pier; returning to the City at 6:30. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any other point west, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamboat OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., connecting with Hudson and Boston Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield and North Adams, and steamer F. G. COFFIN for Albany. N. B.—The OREGON does not tow.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDWELL'S, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos st.) and 30th-st.

STEAMER BROADWAY LEAVES PIER foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Fare to Yonkers, 10 cents; Dobbs' Ferry and Hastings, 20 cents; Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, 25 cents.

FOR ROCKAWAY.—STEAMBOAT CERES will make daily trips as above, Sunday included, leaving Catherine Market Slip 8 30 A. M., Spring-st., N. R., at 9, and Pier 4 N. R. at 9 20. Returning, leave Rockaway at 4 P. M., stopping at Seaside House each way. Fare 50 cents each way.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer DANL. DREW leaves Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.; connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Fifty cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

FOR NORWALK.—THE STEAMER CONFIDENCE leaves foot of Catharine-st. EVERY DAY, at 2 o'clock, for Norwalk, touching at Whitestone and City Island. Returning, leaves Norwalk every day, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare to Norwalk, 50c.; to Whitestone and City Island, 25 cents.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUSHON will run daily during the season. Leaves West 10th (Amos) st., at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼; Spring st., 9½, 12½, 3½; Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPOINT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having elegant staterooms and other accommodations all new, will leave Pier No. 32 James' Slip East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct, via steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50, Deck, $1.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, AND RONDOUT.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR LAKE MAHOPAC—FARE $1 25; TO MOHEGAN, $1—The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, connecting with an express line of stages. Fare to Peekskill 40 cents.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

EXCURSIONS.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMmodious, safe and fast steamer CROTON, having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY during the season, leaving James-slip, E. R., 7¼ A. M.; Broome-st., E. R., 7½; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., N. R., 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on Board, also refreshments, bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. The substantial steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, will leave Robinson-st at 8 o'clock, Spring-st. at 8:15, Amos-st. Pier at 8:25, Peck-slip at 8:40, and Pier No 4, North River, at 9 A. M.; returning by 4 P. M., landing at Pier No. 4, Robinson and Spring sts. Fishing tackle, bait, dinner, &c., provided. Fare 50 cents.

FOR COZZENS', WEST POINT, NEWBURGH and Poughkeepsie daily, by steamboat ALIDA. See advertisement in another column.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 TO $20,000.—THE ATTENTION of capitalists or persons of means is called to the following. A party holding a large interest in one of the most valuable improvements of the age, (upon which many years of time and severe labor have been spent, with large expenditures of means,) now successfully completed and secured by several letters patent in the United States and Europe, is compelled by force of circumstances, to part with a portion or the whole of said interest. Part cash and part other kinds of property or securities would be taken, and very liberal arrangements made with suitable parties. This matter is well worthy of notice and examination as one of great value to those holding an interest in it. Prompt action is highly necessary as the time is limited, and any person desirous of investigating the subject may make immediate application to WM. A. FITCH, Esq., at the office of the *American Agriculturist*, No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

A FINE BUSINESS LOCATION ON THE south side of Long Island, within 30 miles of New-York by railroad, to let cheap for a term of years, consisting of a fine store, with ice house, granary, stables, &c. Can sell $50,000 worth of goods yearly for cash, at a good profit. Location in full view of the ocean—perfectly healthy. Churches and schools near by. The store is now open. The present stock for sale at a sacrifice. Reason for selling—has other business and cannot attend to it. For full particulars call between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. at No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.
J. H. PORTER, Proprietor.
P. S. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF THE new and only Steam Flour Mill in Charleston, S. C. The same has 4 four feet each French Burrs, with flour packers hopperboys, 3 bolt-chests, 4 reels each, with smut machines, grain separators, elevators, conveyers, &c.; in fact, the whole is a complete arrangement, on the most approved plan.
For terms (which will be very accommodating) and further information, apply to the owner, J. C. H. CLAUSSEN, Charleston, S. C.

$500 AND AN ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED in an extensive commission business already established, and making money. Can be largely increased, and will be associated with a party of the highest respectability. Apply to BROWN & CO., Room No. 27 Law Buildings, Nos. 82 and 84 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHIC and Ambrotype Gallery, in a flourishing town not far inland. This gallery is now doing a prosperous business, but will be sold at a low figure, as the proprietor is soon to leave the place. For particulars, inquire of E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A special meeting will be held on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the Mercer House, to hear the report of the Committee, and make arrangements for another excursion, suggested by an Association of young men who have kindly volunteered their services to aid their Veteran fathers in their laudable object. Let every Veteran be present. By order. H. RAYMOND, Col.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjt.

SHIPPING.

THE CUNARD LINE.
STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
ETNA, Capt. ANDERSON. AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. HOCKLEY.
JURA, Capt. MOODIE. KEDAR, Capt. T. COOK.
And other magnificent and powerful steamers, Will sail from New-York to Liverpool every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and dispatches.

ETNA	Thursday, 19th July.
JURA	Thursday, 2d August.
AUSTRALASIAN	Thursday, 16th August.
ETNA	Thursday, 30th August.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL:
Cabin ... $75.
Steerage ... 30.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For steerage passage apply to GOODHUE, ARKELL & ELLIOT, No. 153 Broadway.
For freight and cabin passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK TO GALWAY, VIA ST. JOHNS,
By Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's side-wheel steamer PARANA.
The magnificent first class side-wheel steamer PARANA, Capt. HERNAN, will sail on TUESDAY, July 17, From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Galway, with passengers and freight, touching at St. Johns, N. F., for the Royal Mail.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class Cabin, $100, $90 and $75, according to selection of State-room.
Third-class forward Cabin, $35, including cooked provisions.
Passengers to St. Johns, $35.
Third-class passengers to provide bedding, knife, fork, plate, &c.
Passengers by this route are checked through to any of the principal cities on the railways of England and Ireland.
For passage and freight, apply on board the ship, at Pier No. 36 North River, or to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail August 18.

DAILY LINE FOR CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA VIA SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,
From Pier No. 14 North River.
At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON, DELAWARE and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of commission.
THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

PORTLAND AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.
The first-class and favorite steamships CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL, PATAPSCO, Capt. EDW. E. VAILL, will form a semi-weekly line to Portland, leaving Pier No. 9 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including state-room, $5.
This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds to Portland, and Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is only six miles from the Glen House. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 25, FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship ADRIATIC.
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, August 25, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.
For freight or passage apply at the Office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, (Room No. 4,) No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.
The ADRIATIC will leave on her next voyage SATURDAY, 6th October.

STEAMER OF JULY 28, FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship VANDERBILT, Capt. P. E. LEFEVRE,
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon, SATURDAY, July 28, with mails, passengers and specie, for England and France.
First Cabin, $120. Second Cabin, $60.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Steamship ILLINOIS sails Aug. 11.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool, by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,
Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter inclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY, at 12 M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. WM. C. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on THURSDAY, July 19, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets sold to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50. Also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates.
No charge for carriage hire in Savannah for through passengers.
Baggage checked free to all the above places.
Freight 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 18th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 1 to 2 P. M. to convey passengers and baggage on board.
In consequence of the great number of persons who go out in the small steamers, and the great risk arising therefrom, passengers are respectfully requested to take leave of their friends on the wharf, as they cannot be taken on board.
The AFRICA will sail 1st August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail will positively sail on SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, July 21, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:
To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $30; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $23; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 50; Knoxville, $26 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP ETNA, hence 19th inst. for Liverpool via Queenstown, are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock on the morning of sailing. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

4 SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S AND Herring's Patents; also two large jewelers' safes, for sale low by QUIRK BROS., No. 93 Maiden-lane, N. Y., AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
REDUCTION OF ADMISSION.
The charge for admission to the Steamship GREAT EASTERN is now reduced to FIFTY CENTS.
Children under 12 years of age half-price.
Hours of Exhibition, from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Ticket Office on the wharf.
J. H. YATES, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1860.

WINTER GARDEN.
Mr. BLAKE respectfully announces to his friends and the public that he will have the honor of presenting his name for their patronage on the occasion of a
BENEFIT NIGHT,
To take place as above, on the evening of THURSDAY, July 19.
Preceding an absence on a professional tour, Mr. B, having been proffered the aid of
MOST DISTINGUISHED TALENT,
Will be enabled to offer
THE GREATEST ATTRACTION,
In a programme of varied excellence and
STERLING MERIT,
IN WHICH
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
The ever popular artists (who have generously consented to leave their country residence for this night only,) will appear in
TWO OF THEIR CELEBRATED CHARACTERS.
Mr. HENRY PLACIDE,
The eminent Comedian,
Has also consented to visit the City (first time in twelve months,) and perform one of his highly estimated parts.
Miss ALICE MANN,
A Young American Actress,
Of Southern and Western favoritism, will make her first appearance in New-York.
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. WALLACK, Jr.,
Will perform.
Mr. GEORGE JORDAN, Mr. DYOTT,
Mr. BLAKE, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT,
Mr. YOUNG, Miss GANNON,
And others, the
ELITE OF THE PROFESSION,
With the Beneficiary as
THE LAST MAN.
To conclude the extraordinary combination of dramatic notoriety.
ORDER OF PERFORMANCE:
First—GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD.
Second—Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS in one of their most popular pieces, called
THE LATEST FROM NEW-YORK.
SONGS, DANCES, &c.
Mme. ZAVISTOWSKI in a Grand Pas Seul.
Third—Fourth act of Shakespeare's
MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Fourth, THE LAST MAN.
The box-book is now open for the
GRAND GALA NIGHT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JAMES M. NIXON ... Lessee and Manager.
JOHN COOKE ... Musical Director.
This splendid establishment is always cool, however hot the weather. Delightful promenades, fountains, flowers, refreshments, and balmy breezes.
NO PERFORMANCE THIS AFTERNOON, in consequence of various rehearsals.
FIRST BENEFIT IN NEW-YORK of the
CELEBRATED GALE SISTERS.
TWO EXCELLENT PIECES—A DIVERTISSEMENT AND A GRAND BALLET.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 18, 1860,
Performances commence with
NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.
By the NELSON SISTERS and others.
Intermission for Promenade and Refreshments.
Promenade Music ... Cook's Concert Band.
After which
THE GALE SISTERS.
In their celebrated
PAS DES FLEURS.
Mlle. JULIETTE IN LA CRACOVIENNE.
To be followed by the grand ballet of
THE ISLE OF NYMPHS,
By Mlle. Theleur, the Gale Sisters, Mlle. Katarina, Mons. Weithoff and the corps de ballet.
The whole to conclude with
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
Characters by Miss Carry Nelson, Mark Smith, Dayidge and the Company.
Tickets, 50 cents; Orchestra Chairs, $1; Private Boxes, $3 to $6. No secured seats except Orchestra and Private Boxes.
Box-office open all day. Doors open at 6 o'clock. Curtain rises at 8.
TO-MORROW (Thursday) NIGHT,
BENEFIT OF THE NELSON SISTERS.
A new Burlesque and other Novelties.
Will soon be produced in grand style,
ALADDIN; Or, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF P. T. BARNUM.
The new Ventilators, Ice Fountains, &c., make this
THE COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY.
THE COMPANY OF JUVENILE FAIRIES,
Continue their varied and amusing entertainments
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
At 3 and 7¾ o'clock, consisting of
BALLETS, SONGS, DUETS, MARCHES, DANCES,
&c., affording interesting and pleasing
AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN.
Also, to be seen at all hours, the extraordinary and
WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY,
a Husband, Wife and Child, each one with Pure White Skin, Silken White Hair, Pink Eyes, &c.,
Though born of perfectly black parents.
They are the greatest wonders of the world.
Also, life-like Wax Figure of the famous
TOMMY, OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY,
With the identical suit of Clothes worn by him here, and an autograph letter to Mayor Leland, to whom he presented the suit.
GIANT BABY, OR INFANT LAMBERT,
Seven years old, weighing 257 pounds, and measuring 61 inches round the chest!
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
The only animal of the kind ever seen in the Atlantic States, and the most extraordinary creature living. He weighs 1,000 pounds, eats 60 pounds fish daily, and requires 16 barrels sea-water every 24 hours.
FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD!
Filled with beautiful living Fish, living Seal, &c.
THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?" or MAN-MONKEY,
the most interesting, amusing, and wonderful creature known.
THE FAMOUS "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR!"
THE LIVING SKELETON—FORTUNE TELLER,
BABY ANACONDAS, SERPENT AND HAPPY FAMILY.
GREAT VARIETY of NEW WAX FIGURES.
Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Parquette, 15 cents extra. Children under 10, 15 cents; and to the Parquette, 10 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager ... Mr. Joseph Jefferson.
Stage Manager ... Mr. James Simmonds.
Musical Director ... Mr. Thomas Baker.
Scenic Artist Mr. J. E. Hayes; Prompter, Mr. T. Glins.
WEDNESDAY, July 18,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
OF
TYCOON;
OR,
YOUNG AMERICA IN JAPAN.
It will be repeated this evening with the admirable comedietta of
THE WOMAN AND THE ARTISTE,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
IN TWO CHARACTERS,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
AS THE TYCOON.
Supported by a talented Company.
FRIDAY, July 20,
MR. JEFFERSON'S BENEFIT.
IN REHEARSAL,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
With nearly all its original cast.

SOON!
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH,
AND
MONARCH OF ALL MAGICIANS,
Will open his new Repertoire of Wonders
In New-York,
On his arrival from California. His
GRAND MAGICAL SOIREES
Will be on the same scale of unsurpassed grandeur as when presented by him in 1851-'52, at Metropolitan Hall, the Broadway Theatre and Astor-place Opera House. He has recently made a Circumterranean tour; and, after having visited Australia and the Sandwich Islands, is now in California, where his success has been unprecedented in the annals of Pacific amusements. On his return to New-York his apparatus will be new and magnificent, his paraphernalia superbly gorgeous, and the entire entertainments novel and astounding.

PALACE GARDENS.
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.
Mr. J. F. STRATTON'S
UNRIVALED PALACE GARDEN ORCHESTRA.
EXPERIMENTS IN ELECTRICITY.
THURSDAY EVENING, July 19, 1860,
GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT,
Vocal and Instrumental,
BY THE PALACE GARDEN ORCHESTRA,
and the following eminent vocalists:
MAD. FISCHER, Miss ELLA WREN,
LITTLE MARTHA WREN, Mr. CROZIER,
and
THE COMIC WONDER—LITTLE FRED WREN.
Mr. W. H. CURRIE, Vocal Conductor.
Admission ... 25 cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GREAT HIT OF
THE FLORENCES.
Repetition of the bill of last evening.
THE TOODLES.
Timothy Toodles ... Mr. Florence.
THE GREAT EASTERN.
Principal characters by
MR. and Mrs. FLORENCE.
Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors ... Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 17, 1860.
The performances will commence with
WILLIAM TELL.
To be succeeded by BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
And conclude with
ROBERT MACAIRE.

THE STATUES.

PAUL AKER'S	DEAD PEARL DIVER.
ANGELINA'S	EVE.
MISS LANDERS'	EVANGELINE.
CRAWFORD'S	DANCING JENNY.
BARBEE'S	FISHER GIRL.

With 120 FINE PAINTING NOW ON VIEW AT DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 BROADWAY. OPEN DAY AND EVENING. ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
NEW PIECES—DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM.
With other entertainments.
To commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents. Children half price.

FINE ARTS.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE,
CHURCH'S LATEST WORK,
TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS,
At GOUPIL & CO.'S, No. 772 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents.

THE HOFFMAN CASE.

The Frauds on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES—AMOUNT OF BAIL—ADJOURNMENT OF THE CASE.

In pursuance of an order issued from the Jefferson Market Police Court, on Saturday last, by Justice CONNOLLY, the hearing of the charge of forgery, made by Wm. H. Davidge, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, against Frederick Hoffman, late Secretary and Transfer Clerk of the same Company, was held Tuesday morning. Owing to a press of minor business, which the Judge felt it his duty to dispose of immediately, the case was not taken up until 10½ o'clock.

At that hour, the prisoner, accompanied by his brother, Edward Hoffman, Esq., several uncles, other relatives and his counsel, John T. Doyle, Esq., entered the small examination room, and took his seat upon the settee, adjoining the reporters' table. His face, which was covered most of the time by his hands, seemed bloated, feverish, and had an unhealthy look, his form was bent and broken, his hands trembled, and his whole appearance indicated great mental and physical suffering. One would scarcely recognize in the bloodshot eye, the dishevelled hair, the ungraceful port and nervous demeanor, the once erect, manly, dignified and haughty Hoffman.

His friends sat with him on the lounge, his counsel in front of him, by the table. Messrs. Eaton and Clinton, counsel for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, sat at the other side of the table, while the Reporters occupied the intermediate seats.

Judge CONNOLLY signified his readiness for the opening of the proceedings, and the Court was opened with the usual formalities.

Dorman B. Eaton, Esq., stated that it was due to the dignity of the Court that the exact physical condition of Mr. Davidge, the complainant in this case, should be explained, and that for that purpose he had called in Dr. Cheeseman, the family physician of Mr. Davidge, of whom he requested the Court to ask concerning Mr. Davidge's health, prospects of recovery, and physical strength generally.

DR. CHEESEMAN

stated to the Court that Mr. Davidge had been ill some time; that he is now ill; that his attendance upon Court at this time would be highly detrimental to him; that he would not be answerable for any consequences which might ensue, but that he thought Mr. Davidge's convalescence such as to warrant him in supposing that he might safely venture out before many days. The Doctor said that he visited Mr. D. on Monday, and that he could not consent to have his patient leave the house at present.

This matter being satisfactorily adjusted, the defence called upon Francis Saiddy, Esq., of this City, who was cross-examined by Mr. Doyle.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF FRANCIS SKIDDY.

Q.—Since when, how long, and in what capacities, if any, have you been connected with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company? A.—Since 1852; always a Director, and on several occasions have acted as President *pro tem.*; have filled no other office.

Q.—Do you know the names of all the books kept by the Company, and which recorded their transactions in stock? If so, what are they? A.—Yes, Sir, I do; they are transfer book, stock-certificate book, and stock ledger; they are all that record transactions in stock.

Q. At what period of the year are the officers of the Company elected? A.—November or October.

Q.—Who were the officers elected in 1858? A.—W. H. Davidge, W. H. Aspinwall, W. H. Webb, C. A. Davis, C. H. Russel, Samuel Comstock, I. W. Raymond, Francis Skiddy and F. W. Walcott. They were chosen directors. Mr. Davidge was elected President, Mr. I. W. Raymond, Vice-President, Mr. Hoffman, Secretary, and Mr. H. Bancroft, Treasurer. These were all the officers. They held office till the next election, November, 1859. The new Board was then reëlected with the exception of Mr. Raymond (who went into the "North Atlantic" as President.) Howard Potter was chosen in Raymond's place and the Treasurer and Secretary continued in their old positions.

Q.—What clerks were employed in the Company's office under the Board elected November, 1858? A.—Mr. Pomeroy was book-keeper; Mr. Abercrombie had charge of tickets, and occasionally assisted in transfers; and Mr. Munroe was messenger; besides these there was a porter named Thomas; these parties have been continued since.

Q.—Have any additional clerks or employes been engaged since that time, and if so, who? A.—I think in July Mr. Merchant was made Cashier; he has since been made Secretary.

Q.—Did the Company keep no day-book, journal, tickler or other book of that kind in reference to the transactions in stocks? A.—None but the transfer book, which denoted that.

Q.—Did they keep any book showing who were entitled to dividends, or anything of that kind? A.—Certainly, a dividend book was kept.

Q.—Did they keep any book which would show on inspection the number of shares belonging to individual stockholders? A.—There was always a stock list made out by order of the Board whenever a dividend was declared; this would be made out from the Stock Ledger.

Q.—Would a stock list be made up at any particular or specified time in the ordinary routine of business? A.—Whenever there was an election or a dividend.

Q.—At what time or times of the year did the Company declare its dividends? A.—May and November; sometimes in August; the last would be called an "extra."

Q.—Do the Company keep a book of minutes, and if so, what does it contain? A.—They did so; it contained the proceedings of the Board of Direction and of conversations of the Board; this book was invariably kept by the Secretary.

Q.—Can you state the exact date at which the capital of the Company was increased, as stated in your affidavit? A.—I do not remember it at present; I should be compelled to refer to the books.

Q.—When an increase of capital was determined on, and voted upon by the Board, how was the additional capital filled up? A.—By subscription; the Company opened a subscription-book, of which there were, I think, three copies.

Q.—In the statements made by you on your direct examination, were you guided by your individual memory, or were you aided by reference to the books in regard to amount of stock issued? A.—I spoke partly from memory, and was aided somewhat by reference to the books; in regard to the issue of stock, I spoke from knowledge derived from the books, after an examination made by myself in company with Mr. Davidge, Mr. Ogden and the Directors of the Company.

Mr. Doyle—That is all, Sir.

Judge—Do the counsel for the Company desire to ask any questions of Mr. Skiddy?

Mr. Eaton—No, Sir.

Judge—Call the next witness.

The next witness was Mr. Samuel G. Ogden, a professional accountant, who had been employed by the Company to thoroughly overhaul and examine their books. He was cross-examined by Mr. Doyle as follows:

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF SAMUEL G. OGDEN.

Q.—Have you examined the books of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and if so, at whose request? A.—I have examined the books of the Company for the Company.

Q.—What books did you examine? A.—I examined the transfer book, certificate book, stock ledger and dividend book.

Q—Did you examine any loose papers or books? A.—I also examined sundry powers of attorney and surrendered certificates.

Q.—Are these all the material used for examination? See if you can't think of something else. A.—Yes, Sir, I have also made in various instances, comparisons of the Company's book with brokers' accounts.

Q—Will that be all, and include the whole of the material? A.—Yes, Sir, that includes all.

Q—How far back did you carry your examinations? A.—To November, 1858.

Q.—When was your examination made? A.—I don't remember exactly. It began in May last, say 17th or 18th of May.

Q.—Have you made any written reports for the Company? A.—Not on this subject.

Q.—Have you made any verbal reports for them? A.—Yes Sir, verbal reports; and I have also made written reports to Committee on Organization, in which this subject was referred to.

Q.—What brokers' accounts did you compare with the Company's accounts or books? A.—Different accounts; those of Ludlow Thomas, A. G. Norwood & Co., J. M. Drake & Co., J. Colvile & Co.; I don't remember any others now; there may have been others.

Q.—From whom did you obtain the surrendered certificates and powers of attorney which you referred to in making your examination? A.—From the Treasurer and Porter of the Company.

Q.—What is the name of the Porter? A.—I don't know; Joseph, or Thomas, or Sam.

Mr. Eaton—His name is Thomas, if that's of any service to you. Not Thomas, the broker.

Mr. Doyle, resuming—How many different entries do you suppose you have gone over and verified in the course of your examinations? A.—Do you want to know exactly?

Mr. Doyle—No—about how many. A.—Well, several thousands.

Q.—Yes, and hundreds of thousands, too—haven't you? A.—No, Sir, I should say several thousands.

Q.—How nearly completed is your investigation? A.—I cannot say, Sir.

Q.—About how near? A.—Well, it will depend entirely upon the results ascertained.

Q.—Do you take up and verify each individual account, from the close to November, 1858, or is your investigation conducted by tracing out individual transactions? A.—I take up each account at November, 1858, and trace it down to the present time.

Q.—What proportion of the accounts have you examined? A.—Nearly the whole.

Q.—I asked "what proportion." Be kind enough to state what proportion of the accounts have been examined by you? A.—Seven eighths of them; nearly all.

Q.—Have you yet returned all the books and papers belonging to the Company which you have examined? A.—I never took any of them away.

Mr. Clinton—The examination took place in the Company's office, and of course there was no necessity of a removal.

Direct examination resumed by Mr. Clinton—Did you not examine certain letters which had passed between Ludlow Thomas and Mr. Hoffman? A.—Yes, Sir; I examined, letters, checks and accounts.

Mr. Clinton—That is all.

Judge—Who is your next witness?

Mr. Clinton—We promised to call Mr. Thomas, Sir, but he is detained by very important business down town. He had a very large sale to attend to, and could not possibly be here at this hour. He will be here later in the day, or, if your Honor insist upon it, we can send for him now.

Mr. Doyle—Well, Sir, I want some information from him, and I cannot get at it any other way. Possibly he will give us that at his office.

Mr. Clinton—Certainly, or we will produce him at any time he's wanted.

Mr. Doyle—We'll do it informally, down town, if Thomas agrees to it.

Mr. Eaton—I don't think he is inclined to volunteer, but will of course come when ordered to do so by the Court.

Mr. Doyle—I guess he is anxious to volunteer, or he would not have said what he did to Mr. Ogden.

Mr. Clinton—Oh, well, now don't worry. Thomas will tell you all you desire to know, and you can examine him when you wish to.

Judge—Have you anything else?

Mr. Doyle—Only here we would like to reserve the right to cross-examine Mr. Davidge.

Mr. Clinton—I would again state that Mr. Davidge is at home ill. We hope to have him here at some time; still he may not come. We are willing to, and can, substantiate the charge by the testimony of the Treasurer, and if Mr. Davidge does not appear for cross-examination of course the whole of his testimony shall be cut out, and we will lose the benefit of it.

Mr. Doyle—We are now on an entirely different branch of the case. We are on the stock matters, and mean to finish that business first.

Judge—Well, what shall be done?

Mr. Doyle—May it please your Honor, this young man's health, mental and physical, is such that he is of no possible use to his counsel. We receive from him no aid, nor can he throw any light upon his own case. We are consequently compelled to work at the books ourselves—alone. We cannot judge of the state of affairs in two days. Mr. Ogden, an experienced accountant has already been a long time at it, and may be longer. Doubtless the results arrived at by Mr. Ogden are conscientiously correct, but our duty to our client demands that we should *know* it from actual personal investigation. If our client could help us—if he could throw in a word here, or a hint there—could explain this mystery, unravel that doubt—we could proceed much faster and with more ease, and doubtless could produce very material evidence in his behalf. As it is, we are compelled to seek testimony out of doors. It is very evident that your Honor's mind is already made up. It is certainly the intention of the Court to commit the prisoner, and to at once fix the amount of bail to be demanded. Your Honor is aware of the unfortunate physical condition of my client; you see him unnerved and prostrated, partially by this great grief and partially from the effects of an unfortunate habit. My only hope is in medical treatment. If he can be taken away from this place—if by proper and judicious treatment he can be restored or partially restored to physical and mental vigor, and if the Company will then extend to us the courtesy of examining their books, we feel confident that we will be able to throw redeeming light upon this dark picture, and satisfy not only the Company, but Justice herself, that we are not in error, and that our cause is just.

Mr. Clinton—Do I understand you as suggesting that the prisoner be admitted to bail?

Mr. Doyle—Oh! no, quite the reverse; I should prefer that the Court dismiss the charge at once.

Mr. Clinton—On behalf of the Company I would say, that while we wish to do everything to further the ends of justice, and while we desire that the charges brought against the prisoner may be speedily and certainly examined, we do not wish to press him in any harsh, unkind or unfeeling manner. Whatever the Court determines will be agreeable to our side. The responsibility rests with it; we intend to do our duty, and we know his Honor will do the same. If your Honor thinks this a fit case for bail, we shall not object. We know the condition of this poor young man, and would not add an ounce to his already overpowering burden. We know, and trust your Honor will take these things into consideration, resting assured that we shall, with pleasure, acquiesce in any and all decisions made by the Court.

Judge Connolly—There are now four distinct charges pending.

Mr. Doyle—No sir, there are but two.

Judge—There would be no good accruing to the prisoner, if he should be bailed only on one charge.

Mr. Doyle—This man Hoffman has no means, he is not rich, he has no rich relatives and he has no friends. His ability to give bail is very limited, and that fact should have very great weight with your Honor; we can give a small bail—a responsible bail—parties who will be good for the amount specified, who are not in the habit of going bail, and who only would do so in this case, on account of the perfect confidence they have in Hoffman—I trust the Court will consider the subject carefully.

Judge—It won't take long to fix the bail.

Mr. Doyle—The nature of the offence charged should also be taken into consideration.

Judge—And the amount?

Mr. Doyle—No, Sir, the amount has nothing to do with it. Everybody knows that my client has no money, that he has kept nothing for himself—I appeal to Mr. Eaton to say, whether he or the Company imagine that my client has retained anything whatever of this amount?

Judge—I have nothing to do with your appeals to Mr. Eaton or his replies thereto. I *must* go according to the evidence before ME, and I am not to be influenced by anything but my regard for truth, justice and a due respect for my office. I never shirk responsibility.

Mr. Doyle—But, your Honor, Mr. Eaton represents the prosecution, and I insist if he does so in part, he does so in all things.

Mr. Eaton—I am willing to state that we believe large amounts of money were lost by Hoffman in stock speculations and so forth, but I have no reason for believing that Hoffman has not retained some of the money. Nor do I know that he has, I know nothing about it.

Mr. Doyle—In cases of forgery bail is generally fixed at $2,000.

Judge—Oh yes, I have often taken bail of $1,000.

Mr. Doyle—We can offer $5,000.

Judge—What, in all?

Mr. Doyle—Yes, Sir.

Judge—I cannot think I would be justified in accepting $5,000. This is a very important case, and one of a numerous class. If there is not some check put upon clerks and other subordinates who are in responsible stations, there will be no safety for capital. Still it is not left entirely with me. The law sees the limits and the bounds. I am but a servant of the law, and only desire to do what is right. What I desire is to secure the future attendance of the prisoner, and I must be very cautious that I allow no feeling, no sympathy or outside pressure to interfere with the entire discharge of my duty.

Mr. Doyle—There is no sympathy for the prisoner. The public do not sympathise with him.

Judge—Oh yes, there is sympathy. I for one have great sympathy for him, but I shall not allow it to interfere with my duty.

Mr. Doyle—I present as an argument in favor of bail, the physical condition of my client. The physician has not yet given a *pro forma* opinion of his case, but says that the prospects of amending his bad habit is good, if he can be put under proper treatment, taken away from the excitement which now attends him and surrounded by the care and comfort of home. Therefore I think bail should be set low in order that he may have the benefit of restoration to health.

Edward Hoffman—Would it not be well, Mr. Doyle, for me to offer an affidavit as to Frederick's means, and the pecuniary position of his relatives?

Mr. Doyle—I propose to submit to your Honor an affidavit from Hoffman's brother, as to his pecuniary responsibility and ability to give bail.

Judge—Tell the prisoner to come forward to be examined.

Hoffman took his seat at the table. His forehead rested on his trembling hand, and his whole appearance indicated the wreck of mind and body.

EXAMINATION OF FREDERICK HOFFMAN.

Q.—What is your name? A.—Frederick Hoffman.

Q.—How old are you? A.—About 29 or 30.

Q.—Where were you born? A.—In the City of New-York.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—City of New-York, No. 41 West Eighteenth street.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—Secretary of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Mr. Doyle—No, no, not what *was*, but what *is* your occupation? Say Clerk.

A.—Clerk.

Q.—Have you anything to say, and if so what, in regard to the charge brought against you?

Mr. Doyle—Say Not Guilty.

A.—Not Guilty.

Judge Connolly—You are also to be examined on a similar charge.

Mr. Doyle—Make the same return as in this case.

Hoffman then took a pen and signed his name to the return. The signature indicates a nervous, restless hand, and it was with great difficulty that he succeeded in making the signature.

Judge Connolly—I will admit Mr. Hoffman to bail, in the sum of $10,000.

Mr. Doyle—[Excitedly]—If the District Attorney was here he would have this man bailed at $5,000 in half a minute. Talk about having "no feeling." I don't think my friends on the other side have any ill feeling, but I fail to see any evidence of kind feeling towards my client. I have no idea that the District-Attorney would ask any such amount of bail. Your Honor mistakes—you attach too great an importance to some of the minor points in this case, while you allow others more important to pass unnoticed. How can the defendant aid his counsel unless he can see the books of the Company? How can he see the books if he can't get out? How can he get out if he can't raise the bail? The Company will doubtless grant us the privilege of looking at their books, and I hope your Honor will consult the District-Attorney before you decide finally upon the question of bail.

Judge—If it wasn't for his physical condition, I should not have set the amount at less than $50,000.

Mr. Clinton—As the case now stands there are quite a number of distinct felonies proven. If there is any defence, why at the proper time it can be put in. We think the sum named is rather low. If, however, your Honor is satisfied as to the defendant's means, and think you are justified in taking into such grave consideration the state of his health, we have nothing to say. Our course has been a liberal one, certainly not such an one as should be stigmatized as inhuman. We have in no instance pressed the prosecution unduly, and have in many instances yielded to the requests of the other side at inconvenience to ourselves.

Mr. Doyle—We have seen homicides bailed in $4,000, clients of the gentleman himself—why then attach such importance to money?

Mr. Clinton—That was only in doubtful cases, where there was strong presumption in favor of the prisoner's innocence.

Judge Connolly—It is entirely immaterial to me, gentlemen, what others have done or would do in similar cases. I shall do my duty and not shirk the responsibility. In fixing the bail at the low figure of $10,000, we are actuated by feelings of kindness and of humanity; sympathy for the weakness of the young man, and for his great nervous prostration, has also had its due weight with the Court. Here are large amounts of money missing and its my duty to protect all parties.

Mr. Eaton—I wish to say one word. My long and intimate connection with the prisoner renders my duty here a peculiar and an unpleasant one. My sympathies are all with him, and I would desire the bail to be fixed very low; and while I am glad that your Honor has placed the amount so low for the prisoner's sake, I am compelled to say that I consider it entirely too low. I say it emphatically, being willing to meet and bear any and all responsibility which may follow.

Judge—I think it's just right, and will insure the presence of the prisoner at trial.

Mr. Doyle—It will if it don't kill him first.

Mr. Clinton—We are also ready to go on with the forgery charge.

Judge—I have been desiring a little Summer recreation, but will give it up to go on with the case.

Mr. Clinton—Shall we adjourn, then, to Wednesday?

Mr. Doyle—Let's make it Thursday.

Judge—I cannot attend to it at that time.

Mr. Doyle—Then we shall claim the testimony of Mr. Davidge, and if it is withdrawn, as Mr. Clinton suggests, we shall recall him for the defence.

Judge—The Counsel knows that I have granted him every possible delay and extended him every facility.

Mr. Doyle—The case *must* be adjourned till Thursday.

Judge—We'll put it down to Thursday, at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Clinton—Are the other cases considered closed?

Mr. Doyle—Yes, unless I wish to examine Thomas.

Judge—Have you any objections to my committing defendant for trial on this charge?

Mr. Doyle—He is committed already.

Mr. Clinton—Oh, no, not yet. If so, you could not claim the examination of Thomas.

Mr. Doyle—You certainly consented.

Mr. Clinton—Not after a final commitment. I would suggest, may it please your Honor, that the final commitment be postponed until Thursday, at 10 o'clock in the morning. When friend Doyle was District Attorney he was not quite so lenient in his views as to bail.

Mr. Doyle—Oh, yes, I was quite liberal.

After some humorous sparring between Messrs. Clinton and Doyle, the Court was adjourned until Thursday next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The prisoner returned with his friends, in charge of an officer. After a few moments' absence, the officer returned, and asked the Judge if he might accompany Hoffman to his house, that the prisoner might bathe himself and change his linen. The Judge gave him permission, charging him to be careful, and on no account to allow the prisoner for one moment to leave his sight.

So far has progressed this most interesting case. The prisoner seems heart-broken and dejected, while his friends are inconsolable. If his relatives are able to raise the requisite amount of bail, $10,000, he will at once be put into the hands of an eminent physician, and no effort will be spared to restore him to his wonted vigor and strength, and to remove from him that terrible habit of eating opium, which is so fast sapping his life-blood, and which has doubtless been a prime agent in reducing him to his present lamentable state of body and mind.

EDUCATIONAL.

Free Academy Commencement.

PRIZE SPEAKING—GRADUATING CLASS, &C.

The Commencement exercises of the Free Academy last evening were witnessed and listened to by a larger number of persons than ever attended a Commencement of the same institution before. The building chosen was the Academy of Music, and it was filled from the parquette to the dome, with an audience composed, as is usual on such occasions, principally of ladies. The Chair was occupied by ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., one of the Commissioners of the Board of Education. On his right was Prof. WEBSTER, and on his left PETER COOPER, Esq. The stage was occupied principally by members of the Board of Education, and other friends of the Institution. The speaking, which was good, and which in all cases elicited applause, consisted of orations, dissertations and the recital of poems. The programme was so extensive that it was some time after 12 o'clock before the exercises were concluded.

The following are the names of the most distinguished students in the various studies pursued during the late term of five months:

SENIOR CLASS.

ANCIENT LANGUAGES—Crosby, Hobart, O'Neil, E. T. Young, Allison, Weightman, Chappell, Delany.

MODERN LANGUAGES—Allison, Balch, Hiscox, Hobart, O'Brien, White, Trainor, Weightman, O'Neil.

POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY—Young, White, Tremaine, Hartt, Dwight, Allison, Weightman, Hyatt, Hobart, Trainor.

CHEMISTRY—Dwight, Young, Crosby, Rawolle, White, Balch.

JUNIOR CLASS.

ENGLISH LITERATURE—Elliott, Hopkins, Hyde, Man, Murphy, T. H. White, West, Wood, Young, Kennedy, Kimble, Mitchell, Pullman, McGeorge, Sanger.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—Bancker, Elliott, Man, Slade, Turner, Wood, Childs, Kimble, Pullman.

PHYSICS—Elliott, Hyde, Man, McGeorge, Slade, Wood, Kimball, Pullman, Sanger.

ANCIENT LANGUAGES—Bancker, Elliott, Hyde, E. Kelly, Kiernan, McGeorge, T. H. White, Wood, Young, Thurston.

MODERN LANGUAGES—Childs, Kennedy, Kimball, Pullman, Sanger, Taylor.

INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY—Elliott, Hopkins, Hyde, Lowery, Mann, Thurston, Wood, Childs, Kimball, Mitchell, Pullman, Sanger.

ASTRONOMY—Bancker, Elliott, Hopkins, Hyde, Thurston, Wood, Childs, Kimball, Pullman, Sanger.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

ANCIENT LANGUAGES—Alton, Berryman, Brown, Carley, Dwight, Fitch, Michaelis, C. Robert, Sanger, Trippe.

ENGLISH LITERATURE—Ayton, Berryman, Carley, Fitch, Michaelis, Stewart, Trippe, A. R. Adams, S. G. Adams.

GERMAN—S. G. Adams, Koch, Lydecker.

SPANISH—Evans.

MATHEMATICS—Berryman, Carley, Michaelis, Needham, Newschafer, C. Roberts, N. Roberts, Trippe, Stewart, Page.

LOGIC—Berryman, Carley, Fitch, Michaelis, Needham, C. Roberts, Trippe, Dwight, Sanger.

DRAWING—Berryman, C. Roberts, A. Roberts, and Sanger.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

ANCIENT LANGUAGES—Fisher, Wandell, Zabriskie, Bell, Hickok, Kurzman, Roberts.

HISTORY—Zabriskie, Dwight, Fisher, Hartt, Howland, Wandell, Ellsworth, Jackson, Thompson.

FRENCH—Goodnow, Ellsworth, Jackson, Lockwood, Amory.

GERMAN—Edmondson, Ellsworth, Goodnow, Hyde, Jackson.

SPANISH—Berenbroeck, Thompson, Young.

MATHEMATICS.—Stephens, Wandell, Zabriskie, Ellsworth, Goodnow, Jackson, Fisher.

DRAWING.—Deacon, Dwight, T. Ferrier, W. Ferrier, Fisher, Hillyer, Waller, Wandell, Zabriskie, Goodnow, Jackson, Ellsworth.

INTRODUCTORY CLASS.

ANCIENT LANGUAGES.—Adams, Hartt, Hudson, Leventritt, Quackenbush, Spencer, Ward, Springam, White, Tracy, A. Smith, Greenwood.

FRENCH.—Hunt, Fuller, Glassford, McAdams, Jacobs.

GERMAN.—Herbeck, Kingsland, Oakley, Tindall.

MATHEMATICS—Alton, Gilliman, Hartt, Hudson, Leventritt, Tracy, G. Demarest, McAdam, Hoe, Kingsland, Westerfield, A. White, Greenwood, Fuller, Hibbard, Gilman, Adams.

DRAWING—Hudson, Kingsland, Giffing, Tracy, Valentine, G. Fuller, Ketchum and Leventritt.

PELL MEDALS FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY.

Gold—Gilbert M. Elliott, Junior.
First Silver—Edward F. Young, Senior.
Second Silver—Wm. C. Kimball, Junior.

BURR MEDALS FOR BEST MATHEMATICIAN IN SENIOR CLASS.

Gold—Charles Leland Balch.
Silver—Meletiah E. Dwight.

WARD MEDALS.

Chemistry—M. Everett Dwight, Senior.
Natural History—Richard B. Greenwood, Introductory.
Natural Philosophy—Frederick Slade, Junior.
Moral Philosophy—Chas. L. Balch, Senior.
Law—Henry Kirke White, Senior.
English—Wm. H. Sanger, Junior.
Greek—Frederick Hobart, Senior.
Latin—Edward F. Young, Senior.
French—John C. Amory, Freshman.
Spanish—Thomas Allison, Senior.
German—Frederick Rawolle, Senior.
Oratory—Scott R. Sherwood, Senior.
Composition—Henry E. Tremain, Senior.
Logic—Gilbert M. Elliott, Junior.
Astronomy—Edwin F. Hyde, Junior.
History—Augustus D. Fitch, Sophomore.
Drawing—Nathan B. Roberts, Sophomore.
Algebra and Geometry—Lucius McAdam, Introductory.
Engineering—Freeman Hiscox, Senior.
Hygiene—Adolph L. Sanger, Sophomore.
Physical Geography Prize—Addison's Works—G. Livingston Morse, Freshman.

FRENCH PRIZES.

For best French translation of students of three highest classes, SIDNEY H. STEWART, Sophomore Class, a book.

Prize—*Courier des Etats Unis*, French paper.

First prize, EDWARD K. GOODENOW, Freshmen Class.
Second prize, HENRY CLAY HUNT, Introductory.

AWARD OF COMMITTEE ON PRIZE SPEAKING.—For Declamation in Poetry—CHAS. ROBERTS, Jr., Sophomore Class. For Declamation in Prose—FRANCIS MARKOE, Jr., Senior Class, to whom was presented several valuable books.

Quite a number of money prizes were awarded—$20 to CHAS. L. BALCH; $20 to GILBERT M. ELLIOTT, and $5 each to several others; books being presented to a number of others.

*This is the third successive year that this young man has taken this medal as the best student in the Free Academy—a circumstance that has never happened before since the formation of the Institution.

Mount St. Vincent Academy.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES—ADDRESS BY ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

The annual commencement of the Catholic Young Ladies' Seminary, under the control of the Sisters of Charity, and known as Mount St. Vincent Academy, formerly located in the Central Park, but now occupying the delightful country seat on the banks of the Hudson, known as "Font Hill," the whilom residence of EDWIN FORREST, the tragedian, was held yesterday. This was the first anniversary of the Institution since its removal to its new quarters, and the large attendance of the Catholic clergy, as well as laity of both sexes, testified to the high favor in which the Institution is held by the Catholic community. Extensive improvements have been made upon the grounds since its purchase by the Sisters of Charity. The castle erected by Mr. FORREST is now occupied as a residence for priests, and is also used as a library for the Institute. A large and imposing brick edifice has been built a few rods to the north of the castle, for the accommodation of the Sisters of Charity and their pupils. This building is four stories in height, and about 150 feet in length, and with its towers and turrets, surmounted by crosses, presents a very scholastic and romantic appearance. The beautiful scenery in the neighborhood, the broad expanse of the Hudson, with the green lawn of Font Hill sloping to its margin, the bold outline of the high bluffs on the opposite side of the river, and the shady groves in the vicinity of the Academy, all combine to make it one of the most delightful locations for a seat of learning to be found in the country; and the Sisters of Charity have the satisfaction of knowing that the beautiful spot selected by them is appreciated by the public, and that their Seminary is daily adding to its numbers, and increasing in prosperity.

The exercises of the Anniversary yesterday were held in the large study-room of the Academy, which was filled to its utmost capacity. The pupils of the Academy, who number 150 and upwards, and vary in age from six to twenty years, were all dressed in white, and occupied a platform at the rear end of the Hall. On another platform erected at one side of the room sat Archbishop HUGHES, dressed in his crimson robes, with baretta, gold chain, cross, &c., the same as worn by him at the Commencement of St. John's College last week. On the same platform with the Archbishop were Bishop Bailey, of Newark; Bishop Young, of Erie; Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn; Very Rev. M. Kennedy, Vicar General of Halifax; Very Rev. Vicar-Gen. Starrs, of New York; Rev. Messrs. McNeirny, D'Auberse, Donnelly, Dr. Cummings, Driscoll, Boyce, and many others of the Diocese of New-York; O'Neil, of Hartford; Beecham, of Albany; McGeary, of Maryland; Kelly, Cenas and Cauvin, of Newark, and others too numerous to mention.

Mayor WOOD entered the hall when the exercises were about half through, and returned to New-York immediately at their close. He was shown a seat near Archbishop HUGHES, with whom he held frequent *tête-à-têtes* as the exercises proceeded. The programme consisted of musical performances by the pupils upon the piano and harp, singing, speaking, and the distribution of prizes.

The prizes were distributed by Archbishop HUGHES, and consisted of books, dressing cases, reticules, wreaths, &c., &c. Almost all the pupils received marks of approbation in the shape of prizes for excellence in some branch of study, or for praiseworthy conduct.

The highest honors of the Academy were bestowed upon Miss ELLEN M. LYNCH, of Brooklyn, daughter of the late PATRICK LYNCH, editor of the *Irish American*. The premium was a gold medal, the first ever given by the Institution, and a beautiful floral crown. Miss LYNCH was also the valedictorian of the graduating class, which numbered six young ladies, as follows: Ellen M. Lynch, Ella Kent, Emma Brennan, Elizabeth McLaughlin, Mary E. Sadlier, Kate Marshall.

At the conclusion of the exercises, which occupied from 12 till 4 P. M., the Archbishop briefly addressed the pupils as follows:

MY DEAR CHILDREN AND YOUNG LADIES: I have witnessed many anniversaries in which you received the testimonials of merit to which you were entitled, but I do not remember any occasion which excelled the exercises of to-day. But I will not enlarge upon this; there are probably a great many in this audience better able to appreciate the merits of your performances than I am. We have the honor of having many distinguished persons present with us to-day—not strangers, but friends. Only one thing has troubled us during the exercises,—your speeches made us sad,—but this was to be expected from the nature of the occasion, when friends and schoolmates were about to take leave of each other. But the chief thing that has troubled me is the dilemma in which one of the speakers placed the Sisters of Charity, by quoting a remark from me. True it is that they have "none to overlook them upon this hallowed ground but angels;" unless, indeed, our Jersey friends on the other side of the river may look down upon them. [Laughter.] But the dilemma in which they are placed is this: if the term angel can be applied to those good spirits that look down on the Sisters from above, why cannot the same term be applied to the young ladies I see before me? Here, then, are the Sisters, between two sets of angels, the one overlooking them from above, and the other looking up to them for guidance and instruction. [Laughter.] Isn't that a dangerous position to place the Sisters in? May not this double compliment from earth and Heaven make them vain? [Renewed laughter,] in which the Sisters heartily joined. But to return; although it is of the utmost importance, young ladies, that you should have a good education, should be accomplished, cultivated, graceful and refined, yet there are other things that cannot be lost sight of. Before another year rolls around I purpose to arrange with the Sisters for a new branch of study in the Academy. That branch of study is what the French call the science of *cuisine*. It is the science of keeping house, and that we all know commences with the kitchen. Every young lady, I don't care if she be a queen's daughter, ought to understand that department of life. Even though she may not have to practice it, though she may be able to hire her cook, yet she should understand it herself, for it may happen some day that the cook will dismiss her. [Great laughter.] What a predicament she would be in then. Well, what I was going to say was that the Sisters should arrange it so that all the girls over 13 years of age should be enabled to spend a portion of the time in the kitchen, and become acquainted with cooking and housekeeping. Here will be a new bureau of education. [Laughter.] We shall then have the theory and some practice too.

Another point and I will close. At the end of another year, if living, and my purse is long enough, I am going to give a gold medal of not less than $50 in value, to the young lady who will write the best essay, not exceeding five pages in length, upon this great new science I have spoken of. [Laughter and applause.]

The audience then dispersed, and the clergy, with many other invited guests, repaired to the dining hall of the Academy, where a collation was provided, of which all partook heartily before returning to town.

The Chicago Zouaves.

THEIR VISIT TO BROOKLYN—PROPOSED DRILL AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ETC.

The famous Chicago Zouaves visited Brooklyn yesterday, as the guests of the National Greys, Capt. MORGAN. They crossed the Fulton Ferry between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M., and after inspecting the Navy-yard, where they were finely received, they proceeded to City Hall-square, and were reviewed by the Mayor and Aldermen. At 4 o'clock, after having dined, they proceeded to Fort Greene, and, much to the satisfaction of at least 20,000 people, displayed their remarkable skill in drilling. They were loudly applauded, and produced an immense sensation. At 6½ o'clock, after visiting the State Arsenal, they were escorted to their quarters in New-York.

The unfavorable circumstances under which the drills of the Zouaves have been given, has almost entirely debarred those who object to mingling in a heterogeneous crowd from witnessing them. To afford such an opportunity of viewing a public exhibition without personal discomfort, an invitation, extended by the officers of the First Division and a number of prominent citizens, to give an exhibition drill at one of the places of amusement, has been accepted by the corps. It is understood that the Academy of Music has been engaged, and that the entertainment will be given to-morrow night. Col. PINCKNEY, of the Sixth Regiment, has the direction of the affair, and the price of admission has been fixed at 50 cents to all parts of the house. At the suggestion of Col. PINCKNEY, Col. BUTTERFIELD, of the Twelfth Regiment, has tendered the Zouaves an escort for the occasion, and DODWORTH'S Twelfth Regiment Band will perform during the intermissions of the drill. The proceeds of the exhibition will be devoted to the payment of expenses.

Following is the letter of invitation, and ELLSWORTH'S reply:

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1860.

Col. Ellsworth, Commanding U. S. Zouave Cadets of Chicago:

DEAR SIR:—Your public drills in our City Parks, owing to the heat and the crowd, have been inaccessible to many of our citizens. The ladies especially, have been almost entirely debarred from being present. The undersigned would be pleased to have an opportunity given by an Exhibition Drill at such time as may be deemed most suitable to yourself and command. Should our request meet your approbation, we would suggest that one of our public buildings or places should be engaged, and a reasonable price of admission charged to defray the necessary expenses, and limit the number of spectators for your own convenience and their comfort. We shall be pleased to have a favorable reply from you.

Very respectfully, yours,

FERNANDO WOOD, WATTS SHERMAN,
SHEPHERD KNAPP, JOHN J. CISCO,
J. W. GERARD, AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
JOHN J. ASTOR, ABRAM DURYEA,
CHAS. H. SANFORD.
WM. HALL, Brigadier-General Third Brigade.
CHAS. YATES, Brigadier-General Second Brigade.
MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Colonel Seventh Regiment.
DANL. BUTTERFIELD, Colonel Twelfth Regiment.
J. C. PINCKNEY, Colonel Sixth Regiment.
A. S. VOSBURGH, Colonel Seventy-first Regiment.
ALEX. SHALER, Captain Seventh Regiment.
WM. MENOT, Lieutenant-Colonel Third Regiment.
And others.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of to-day, extending to my command an invitation to give an exhibition drill has been received. It will give me great pleasure to comply with a request from the citizens of New-York, who have shown their appreciation of our efforts in a manner exceedingly agreeable to us. The constant exertions that we have been called upon to make, would lead us to prefer a drill in any one of your public buildings, if such a course will meet your wishes. We have placed the matter in the hands of our military friends in your City, who will communicate with you and carry out your wishes. With many thanks for the courtesy which has prompted this invitation,

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. E. ELLSWORTH.

To Messrs. Wood, Astor, Sherman, Cisco, Gens. Sanford, Hall, Yates, Cols. Pinckney, Butterfield, Lefferts, Vosburgh and others.

After the return of the Company from Brooklyn they were entertained with a collation by Company F., Washington Greys, Eighth Regiment, at the Armory in Centre-street. After hunger had been satisfied, the Greys presented their guests with a very handsome picture of the Regiment at Camp Washington, taken soon after the destruction of the Quarantine buildings.

Col. ELLSWORTH is much mortified at a statement that was published in some of the papers yesterday, to the effect that the Sixth Regiment had not treated them with proper hospitality in permitting them to occupy the armory as their lodging place, and to furnish meals for themselves instead of providing a hotel for their accommodation. He desires the fact to be made known that every courtesy has been extended by the Sixth.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

OUR STREET CHILDREN.—A large number of children from the Juvenile Asylum, who had, heretofore, been rovers in the streets, started on Monday for Illinois, under the superintendance of Mr. ALLAN, one of the Officers of that Institution. They will be located on farms in that State, and will, in all probability, become honorable men. The best possible account is received of those who have preceded them. Of the children taken to that State in April, the agent of the Institution says: "The system of family government maintained at the Asylum shows nowhere to such advantage as in a company of children who have enjoyed its benefits, when they are a thousand miles away. I have never heard a saucy word from the two hundred children I have accompanied to the West, and very little of profanity and obscenity. Most of them seem to take pleasure in doing right." There are still over five hundred children under training in this Institution, who will shortly be sent to one of the Western States.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES IN THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Last evening a meeting of the Society of the Church of the Puritans was held in the Lecture-room of the Church, Rev. C. J. WARREN in the Chair. The Secretary, Mr. BERRY, read a statement of the action of the Board of Trustees, declaring the seats of Messrs. ABERNETHY, RIGNEY, CHESTER and SOUTHMAYD, in the Board of Trustees vacant, owing to their refusal to act with the Board for a series of months. The Society then proceeded to elect new Trustees as follows: EDWARD GILBERT till March, 1862; HENRY ABELL, EDWIN FERRIS and KENSON COX till March, 1861. After singing a hymn and prayer offered by Dr. FAIRLAND, the meeting adjourned.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PRINTER.—Last night a printer, named WILLIAM MALLOY, formerly employed in the *Tribune* office, and in other newspaper offices of the City, suddenly fell dead at the corner of Hester-street and Bowery.

A Dog-Collar for the Prince.

The inhabitants of St. Johns, Newfoundland, intend presenting to the Prince of WALES a very appropriate specimen of their native production. A fine large Newfoundland dog has been selected for his Royal Highness, and to have this noble animal appear to the best advantage, a silver collar was necessary. So they requested their friends, Messrs. HEWLETT & TORRANCE, of this City, to have one made regardless of expense. These gentlemen, with great judgment, instructed Messrs. TIFFANY & Co. to do their best,—and the elaborate and highly-finished article which we had the pleasure of inspecting, yesterday morning, reflects great credit on this house, which has so long had the reputation of producing the most artistic and elegant silverware in the country.

The collar is of solid silver, and is formed of a wide heavy chain, with an ornamental centre piece, and weighs forty-five ounces. Some idea of its size may be formed from the fact that the dog's neck is twenty-four inches in circumference.

The centre plate, which is surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves, and is surmounted by the Prince's crest, bears this inscription:

Presented
to his Royal Highness,
the PRINCE OF WALES,
by the inhabitants of Newfoundland.

On one side are the Royal Arms, and on the other the Prince's Arms, and in all the details the workmanship is remarkably fine, even the key of the padlock is appropriate, the handle being the Prince's well known crest.

Attached to it is a polished cast-steel chain, which, although only two yards long, cost $50. The value of the whole, which is neatly fitted in a Morocco case lined with Royal purple velvet, is about $300.

It is to be regretted that Messrs. TIFFANY & Co. were not able to exhibit it for a few days, but so short a time was given for its manufacture that it was only finished yesterday morning, and went forward to its destination in the steamship *Parana*.

The Baltimore *Sun* of the 18th says: "Marshal Kane was in receipt on Saturday of a draft for $300 from August Belmont, the banker of New-York, and agent of the Japanese, the amount being tendered as a grateful testimonial from the members of the Japanese Embassy to the police force of this city, for consideration of the kind attention of the corps during their visit, the sum to be distributed among them as the Board of Police or Marshal thought best. The check and accompanying letter the Marshal laid before the Board of Police, with a recommendation that it be returned to Mr. Belmont, the rules of the department forbidding the acceptance of a gratuity from any source for the discharge of duty. If the sum cannot go the police with propriety, it might be appropriated to some charitable object."

[Advertisement.]

REYNARD & Co.,
PATENT HOUSEKEEPER'S RIFLE,
INFALLIBLE INSECT POWDER,
and VERMIN DESTROYER.

The only truly reliable article to exterminate Bedbugs, Croton-Bugs, Moths, Garden Insects, Rats and Mice. Principal Dépôt, No. 167 Broadway. Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEYS' GALLERY, No. 707 Broadway.

The Chicago Zouaves were photographed at GURNEYS' Gallery yesterday in their Zouave uniform, and are now on exhibition. Also, photographs of Capt. VINE HALL, and all the officers of the steamship *Great Eastern*. We have just completed sixteen new instantaneous stereoscopic views of the *Great Eastern*, and are now ready to supply the trade.

J. GURNEY & SON.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Photographs, of all sizes and styles, of the Japanese Embassy, for sale at

BRADY'S GALLERY,
No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

[Advertisement.]

A SPECIAL CARD.—We take special care to call the attention of our readers to the remarkably low prices that HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, the celebrated carpet dealer, is selling English velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Buyers should call and see.

[Advertisement.]

Old sores and indolent ulcers, every effort to heal which has failed, are the very cases where HOLLOWAY'S powerfully searching Ointment seizes on the poisonous virus, extracts it from the very bone, and effects a safe and complete cure.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady, and in good demand; sales 3,000 bbls., at $4 87½@$5 for extra Wisconsin, $5@$5 25 for extra Ohio and Indiana, $5 50@$6 for double extras. WHEAT dull; no sales. CORN firmer at the close, and in good demand; sales of the day 94,000 bushels, at 5c.@12½c. OATS quiet, and steady; sales 6,000 bushels Western and Canadian at 33c.@ 33½c. WHISKY nominal at 19½c. CANAL FREIGHTS 40c. on Flour, 11½c. on Wheat and 10½c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—33,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—800 bbls. Flour; 45,000 bush. Corn, 21,000 bush. Oats.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, July 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged and in moderate demand. WHEAT in limited demand; sales 3,000 bushels extra Milwaukee Club, at $1 22. CORN has a declining tendency, with a good demand; sales 20,000 bushels Illinois, at 53½c., and 18,000 bushels Indiana at 53c. Other Grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS firm at 26c. on Flour, 8c. on Wheat, 7½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—14,500 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—300 bbls. Flour, 46,300 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 17.

FLOUR dull and without change in prices; sales, about 1,000 bbls. to City Trade. WHEAT—a small parcel of white changed hands on private terms. CORN drooping, but in fair inquiry; sales, about 21,000 bushels at 60½c.@61c.; the outside figure for lots delivered at East Albany dépôt; some round yellow sold at 64c. RYE—sales in small parcels at 76c. @ 56 lbs. OATS—sales 6,000 bushels State, and 2,500 bushels Chicago, at 40c. WHISKY—no sales.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR active, at $4 80 for Spring. WHEAT dull, at $1 05@$1 06 for No. 2, in store. CORN active; sales 50,000 bushels, at 41½c.@42c. OATS dull and declined 1c. *Receipts*—600 bbls. Flour, 14,500 bushels Wheat, 130,000 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—180 bbls. Flour, 10,500 bushels Wheat, 93,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS unchanged. SIGHT EXCHANGE on New-York, 1¼ ₩ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 17.

FLOUR dull; Howard-street and Ohio, $5 25. WHEAT steady; white, $1 30@$1 50; red, $1 20@ $1 35. CORN dull, but unchanged; yellow, 64c.@65c.; white, 74c.@75c. PROVISIONS very firm and unchanged. WHISKY quiet and steady, at 20½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 17.

COTTON very dull; sales to-day, 150 bales; little inquiry, and prices weak. SUGAR steady, at 7¼c.@ 8c. FLOUR—a declining tendency, at $5 50@$5 60. OATS firm, at 41c. PROVISIONS quiet and firm. WHISKY, 19c. The rest of the market unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 17.

FLOUR, $5 25@$5 75 for superfine; WHEAT steady; white, $1 38@$1 40; red, $1 28. CORN quiet. MESS PORK, $19 25@$19 50; Prime, $15 25@$15 50. LARD, 13¼c.@13¾c. WHISKY unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR market unsettled and lower; sales at $4 25@$4 30. WHISKY dull at 17c. PROVISIONS buoyant. MESS PORK $19. BACON 9½c.@11½c. LARD, in kegs, 13c.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 17.

FLOUR dull and lower. Corn quiet. OATS steady. Receipts 140 bbls. Flour, 1,500 bush. Wheat. No shipments.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 17.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 94½; Reading Railroad, 21⅛; Long Island Railroad, 12⅞; Morris Canal, 56; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¼; Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *Persia*, will close to-day, July 18, at 12¼ o'clock, P. M.

The mails for Havana, by the *Philadelphia*, will close to-day at 1¼ o'clock, P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 43 | Sun sets .... 7 28 | Moon sets.... 7 47

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 43 | Gov. Island. 8 32 | Hell Gate..... 9 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 17.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Parana, (Br.,) Heenen, Galway, Howland & Aspinwall.

Steamer Tacony, Ely, Philadelphia, ——.

Ships Evening Star, Robinson, Richmond, Delano & Capen; Southern Eagle, Caldwell, Melbourne, Fisher, Ricards & Co.

Barks Nuggett, Beddie, St. John, N. B., Thos James; H. A. Stephenson, James, New-Orleans, J. & N Smith & Co.; Reindeer, Cunningham, Remedios, Simpson & Mayhew; N. W. Bridge, Swanson, St. Jago, Brett, Son & Co.; Reindeer, Coulis, Richmond, C. H. Fessenden; Texana, Brand, Lavaca, McCready, Mott & Co.; Overman, Stirling, St. Jago, Waydell & Co.

Brigs Isabella, Higgins, Para, E. L. Corning; J. Jeffrey, (Br.,) Seeley, Port Medway, Simpson & Clapp; Sea Lark, Hopkins, Cadiz, C. & E. J. Peters; Carolina, Porter, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Abby Ellen, Gilmore, Doboy Island, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schooners Alba, Powell, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; Kate Merrill, Morris, Charleston, Merrill & Abbott; H. Castoff, Buckingham, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; E. Segar, Kenyon, Providence, master; Gazelle, Williston, Providence, master; Fakin Potter, Bristol, master; Wentworth, (Br.,) Davison, Windsor, H. J. & C. A. De Wolff; Onrust, Thompson, Perth Amboy, Van Brunt & Slaght; Eleanor, Hazleton, Savannah, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Sloop W. H. Bowen, Brotherton, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Augusta, Lyon, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Steamship Kennebec, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. and passengers to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamtug E. D. Fogg, Gibbs, Warren 12 hours, having in tow bark Xantho.

Steamer Daylight, Springer, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Barstow & Pope.

Ship Ellen Austin, Garrick, Liverpool July 17, with mdse. and 738 passengers (all well) to Spofford, Tileston & Co. July 4, Robert Bulmore, passenger, aged 30 years, native of England, died of hepatization of the lungs.

Bark Cariolan, (Brem.,) Steengraafe, Bremen June 4, with mdse and 256 passengers to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne. July 5 lat. 42 50, lon. 53 02 signalized Ham. steamer Hammonia, bd. E. 8th, lat. 41 56, lon. 59 50, passed bark Thomas W. H——, (probably T. H. House,) showing a blue color, with a white star. Received a pilot from boat No. 3.

Bark Xantho, Barton, Warren 12 hours. Was towed to this City by steamtug E. D. Fogg.

Brig Elsinore, (of Bangor,) Partridge, Humacoa, P. R., July 1, with sugar, &c., to Yates & Porterfield. The brig Avondale, for New-York, sld. the day previously, and spoke her, 6th inst., in lat 27 15, lon. 70 58. July 12, lat. 35 29, lon. 74 11, experienced a heavy gale from E. N. E. to N. E.

Brig Fanny Palmer, (Br.,) Bulmer, Hillsboro, N. B., 12 ds., with plaster to Walter Tompkins.

Brig M. T. Ellsworth, (Br.,) Curry, Wilmington, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Sarah Elizabeth, (of Calais,) Raynes, Jacmel 16 ds., with logwood and coffee to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Helen Mar, (Br.,) Card, Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Jaffa, (Br.,) Robinson, Maitland, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig C. H. Kennedy, (of Bangor,) Winslow, Ponce, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig Monica, Lowe, New Bedford 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Wm. H. Hazard, Snow, Cienfuegos June 26, with sugar to Moore & Henry. July 10, 40 miles S. W. of Cape Hatteras, spoke schr. "Samuel Rholan," Gandy, from Jacksonville for Boston, 5 ds. out, with loss of all her sails. Supplied her with mainsail and jib.

Schr. Wide World, Burns, Wilmington, N. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Wm. Clark, Robinson, Richmond 5 ds., in ballast, to master.

Schr. Quindora, (of Cambridge,) Wall, Ponce, P. R., July 1, with sugar and molasses to master.

Schr. Henry Payson, Crowell, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. M. Monson, Brewster, Rondout, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Kate Walker, Gulliver, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. October, Berry, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber to T. M. Maybew & Co.

Schr. Village Belle, (Br.,) Harvey, Windsor, N. S., 13 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Arctic, Hicks, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with flour, &c., to Safford & Dodge.

Schr. Leroy, Osborn, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., coal.

Schr. Forest, Avery, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Union, Libby, New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr. Almira T., Hart, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. S. M. Taylor, Sears, Portland 2 ds.

Schr. Julia Elizabeth, Lawrence, Stonington 2 ds.

Schr. Arcturus, Newcomb, New-Bedford 2 ds.

BELOW—Brig Elizabeth Ann, from West Indies.

WIND—N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Parana, (Br.,) for Galway; Jamestown, for Norfolk. Ships Manhattan, Dixon, for Liverpool; Palestine, for London; Progress, for do.; Frez, (Rus.,) for Cork; Paragon, for Antwerp. Bark Reindeer.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, July 17, sunset.—The steamer Parana, for Galway, cld. the Bar at 6 o'clock, and the ship Manhattan at the same time. No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind light, N. Weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, July 17, sunset.—One brig outside the Bar. No other vessels in sight. Wind light, N. Weather clear.

LONG BRANCH, July 17, sunset.—Nothing in sight. Wind light, N. N. E. Weather clear.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Arr. Br. schr. Retriever, from Mayaguez, P. R.; left brigs Open Sea, disch.; Nuevitas, for New-Haven; schr. Amelia, do.; spoken brig Abby Watson, from New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 16.—Arr. ship Thomas Jefferson, from Liverpool. The schr. Black Squall was lost while passing Tampico Bar recently. No lives were lost.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN LLOYDS.—Supplement for July 15 to American Lloyds Registry of American and Foreign Shipping is out, containing a large list of newly-surveyed vessels and steamers. E. & G. W. Blunt, publishers.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 16.—The schr. Red Fox, arr. yesterday, left Tampico on the 7th. Among her passengers are Capt. Domison, of schr. Black Squall, lost on Tampico Bar June 22, vessel and cargo a total loss; crew saved and taken to New-York in schr. Bonditch. The B. S. was from Tampico, bd. to Pensacola, was built at Newbury in 1852, 191 tons register, rated A 2, and owned by J. D. Fish & Co., of New-York, and insured in Wall-st.

Spoken, &c.

Antioch—bark, from Havana for Falmouth, 21 ds. out, June 30, lat. 44 29, lon. 48 30.

Atlantic—whaling-bark, was passed June 29, lat. 45 28, lon. 28 26.

Elsinore—brig, from Humacoa for New-York, July 10, lat. 30 53, lon. 72.

Marion—schr., bd. E., was signalized June 21, lat. 47 50, lon. 38 10.

Wm. Penn—fishing schr., was passed July 2, lat. 44 10, lon. 50.

Foreign Ports.

At Humacoa, P. R., July 1, brig Eugene A. Reed, Crane, for Hartford, to sail July 3; Br. brig Industry, for New-York July 10.

At Jacmel, July 1, schrs. Alexander M., for New-York in 4 ds.; Charles Cook, for do., discbg.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

GRAND NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE.

The Standard Bearers of the Constitution and the Union.

All Democrats, and every friend of the Constitution and equality of the States, in favor of the ELECTION of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE AND JOSEPH LANE

To the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, are requested to meet at the COOPER INSTITUTE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 18th, At EIGHT o'clock, to ratify the Nomination of the above Candidates of the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, and Start the Ball in Motion.

COME TO THE MEETING!

"Come as the waves come when navies are stranded,
Come as the winds come when forests are rended;
Come as freemen come when there is a Union to save,
Come as true Democrats with strong hearts and brave."

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON will positively address the meeting, and other distinguished speakers have been invited and will be present and speak. By order,

JOHN T. HENRY,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements, and President of Democratic Volunteers.
R. G. HORTON, Secretary.

THE THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION met last evening at Ondordonk's Hall, corner of Grand and Clinton-sts., T. C. Garver, Esq., in the Chair. The Association transacted some preliminary business and then listened to an able speech from George Terwilliger, Esq. After passing a vote of thanks to Mr. Terwilliger, the Association adjourned. The Thirteenth-warders are earnestly at work for Lincoln and Hamlin.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, FULL board in a small, private and genteel family, where the comforts of a home may be expected. Location from Canal to Bleecker-st. Price not to exceed $4. Address A. B. C., Times Office.

ANNIE E. C., BROOKLYN—WILL FIND A letter from H.